The New-York Times.

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FROM THE SOUTH.

Richmond Comments on the Great Raid.

FURY OF THE REBEL PRESS

THREATS ABOUT THE PRISONERS.

The Assassin Proclamation Circulating in Richmond.

Rebel Speculations on the Presidential Question.

The following additional extracts from our late Southern files will be found interesting and amusing:

THE PRESS ON THE RAID.

THE LAST RAID ON THE PENINSULA—THEIR PLANS DEFEATED.

From the Richmond Enquirer, March 4.

The enemy will be startled this morning by the disbelief which the Yankee raiders who have just been driven from the peninsula, and disgrace from the very gates of Richmond. A party may be sent to his long account, or at the best disabled for active service, but the spirit of the people is not to be thus crushed. The enemy has failed in the immediate object of their whole plan. It was quite time. Another day would have been too late. Many would have survived the inclement night thrown out into the storm as they would have been, without the protection, many of them, of even ordinary clothing? Or if they had survived this, how many would have sunk under the slow torture of starvation? Shoot horses and cattle, burn barns and mills, destroy everything that sustains life, wrap in flames a city of a hundred thousand souls, murder the President and his Cabinet—this was the errand on which these demons came!

The proof is incontrovertible. The pockets of one of their dead officers contain the official documents. Now, we repeat, will the Confederate authorities deal with miscreants, taken in the execution of this sort of work? *Will they treat them as prisoners of war? We are ashamed to ask the question; but the feebleness and hesitating displayed on other occasions, really create a doubt whether this may not be done.* Perhaps, now, in a matter so nearly affecting the *personnel* of the Government, we shall see a different spirit displayed, and may find that our principal authorities begin to understand the character of the war, and to be conscious that they are the representatives and agents of a cause that should respect itself, and should exhibit the firmness that springs from convictions. Now or never must we show the enemy and the world, that we can know our rights, and, knowing, dare maintain. *This day's work should be followed up by energy unparalleled* taken in this assessment's work of blood; it stems from the cupidity of cowards, and every means should be employed to get the manner of as many as possible of those who have escaped, so that, if taken hereafter, they may be treated in the same way.

FAMINE THE WEAPON.

From the Richmond Dispatch, March 8.

The enemy failing in all his expectations—his foreign enlistments, his negro regiments, his negro insurrection, his direct proclamations of amnesty, &c., &c., above all, in his game with our Southern troops in the field, has purchased a new piece of strategy in the war. It is FAMINE. The mills, the corn and the barns, the substance and the support of the people are to be destroyed to starve them into submission to their Yankee masters. The teams and the labor of the country are to be carried off, and the agricultural implements are to be burned that there shall be no more seeding and harvesting.

A fitting counterpart to these designs of the Infernal Government at Washington was the plan to massacre the officers of Government here and to sack and destroy this city, as developed in the Dahlgren papers. Had the purposes of the Yankees been known to our people no prisoners would have been taken, and not they were not hung up instantly, all that were in our hands upon reaching the point of their purpose were, in an example of forbearance of a community under the "extremest provocation that has hardly a precedent. Whatever is done about this raid and its participants in our hands, it would be madness to suppose any future expedition of the sort toward this city comes with any other purpose than that which lured on the band of cut-throats under KILPATRICK and DAHLGREN. Of course every man *can* answer, and rightly, what should be our policy and duty when such another occasion arises.

But the orders enjoined on the whole route those acts of barbarity which are intended to starve the people. Not only all the mills were to be burned, but everything that could be of service to the rebels was ordered to be destroyed. The acts of these raiders and their orders are only in conformity with the deeds of all the invaders in every part of the country, especially in the last year of the war. *There is no way to meet this kind of warfare but by the most summary punishment of every man caught in the act of its prosecution. Every Commander under whose authority such deeds are committed should be put to death immediately he is caught and his responsibility clearly established.* This may check the outrages and compel the enemy to respect the rules of modern warfare. On the other hand, it may inaugurate a system of bloody retaliations. Well, let it come! The enemy has brought on the stage the gaunt and hideous figure of Famine, and the Death's Head will be an appropriate attendant of her ghastly procession.

THE FIGHTING.

From the Richmond Dispatch, March 6.

To speak seriously, nothing can be more contemptible than the fighting of the Yankees. A large body of them were repulsed at Green's farm by a battalion of clerks who had never been under fire before. At the battery on the Brook Turnpike, a still larger force was routed with even more ease, by a mere handful. At Allen's Gen. HAMPTON put several regiments to rout with a few shells. Col. HENRY JOHNSON, with about forty men, was assailed by four hundred of them, and not only put them to rout, but took thirty-five of them prisoners. In Hanover, four men made a whole regiment run. Last and most wonderful in Goochland, JAMES PLEASANTS, a youth about 19, small in stature, but particularly remarkable for strength of body or limb, but of undaunted courage, killed and took eleven prisoners, out of a body of twelve. How he managed to accomplish this astonishing feat we cannot imagine. We suppose he must have surrounded them! All this, we repeat, proves these marauders to have been execrable cowards. But there can be no doubt that the thing will be tried again, with, probably, bolder men. And let our measures be proportionately vigilant.

From what was done with forty men by Col JOHNSON; from what was done by four men in Hanover; above all, from what was done by *one* man in Goochland, the people of the country ought to derive the greatest encouragement. They see how easy it is for associations of a few individuals in every neighborhood to punish the marauders severely. The marauders themselves know what fearful dangers surround them in the country and picking the places for ambushes, are capable of inflicting, and for that reason they take care to threaten with death all who are caught with arms in their hands. AVERILL, wherever he stopped, stuck up handbills to that effect, and thus prevented the complete annihilation of his force. For if the people had turned out with their rifles, and occupied the gorges and passes through which he was compelled to make his way, not one would have been left to tell the tale.

THE AMNESTY PROCLAMATION.

From the Richmond Sentinel.

Among the appliances which KILPATRICK brought with him to help in taking Richmond, was a bountiful supply of the Amnesty Proclamation of ABRAHAM LINCOLN. Long live his Most Serene Highness! We do not know how many of these messages of love KILPATRICK was loaded with, but our troops captured a box full. It will be gratifying to our sweet friends to be informed that these affectionate missives have not been tarred or hid away in consternation from our people, but have been sown broadcast in our streets.

We have a copy lying before us that was picked up from about 200 that had been scattered at one of the most public corners of Main-street. Its appearance indicates that our people showed more discretion to tread them in the mud than to read them. But they will be excused for this, for it was long ago published in all our papers, and their curiosity being already satisfied, nothing remained but their contempt. It would be a good thing for KILPATRICK, the next time he takes Richmond, to bring a supply for the use of the cigar stores.

WORTH LOOKING AFTER.

From the Richmond Whig, March 7.

It is a singular and suspicious fact that among several hundred of the raiders captured by us, there are only four or five officers. The inference is either that they may many of them, epaulettied gentry disguised as privates, *from the hope that the privates taken in such an expedition would escape the notice* that they escorted would be noted, not to the officers, or that, taking counsel of that apprehension, they were first to run, and so made their escape. If our authorities were prepared to act on the interests of the enemy and the dignity of the country imperatively demand, it would make no difference if there were disguised officers among the privates. Had they succeeded in entering the city, and fired it as they would have done in a thousand different places, how many of its inhabitants would have perished! What shocked would there have been for the women and the children, the old, the infirm and the sick? Or if they had escaped the flames, how many would have survived the inclement night,

Year.	State Tax, General Fund.	State Tax, School Fund.	Institutions.	Total.	Increase.	Decrease.
1854	$[illegible]	$[illegible]	[illegible]	$[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1855	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1856	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1857	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1858	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1859	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1860	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1861	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1862	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1863	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1864	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Supplement to The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 12, 1864.

OUR EXCHANGED PRISONERS.

Arrival of Six Hundred and Sixty-four at Annapolis.

Statements of their Treatment by the Rebels.

Reported Gunpowder Plot to Blow up the Libby Prison.

The Keepers at the Libby and at Belle Isle.

NAMES OF THE ENLISTED MEN.

Special Correspondence of the New-York Times

ANNAPOLIS, Thursday, March 10, 1864.

The steamer City of New-York, Capt. Chipman, arrived here yesterday with six hundred and sixty-four released Federal prisoners from Richmond and Belle Isle, forty-eight of whom are officers.

We give below a list of their names, and submit also a resume of the statements of the officers and men in regard to their treatment, which will be found extremely interesting:

Lieut.-Col. JAMES M. SAVAGEAU, Chief Commissary of Subsistence of the First Army Corps, who is among them, furnishes us many of our particulars. He utterly and flatly contradicts the statements respecting the issue of "meat meat" at the Libby, and adds that all such statements by returned prisoners and letter writers, tend to bring us into ridicule, and injuriously materially in the humane efforts sometimes made to mitigate the real evils of the case. He says, "by wasting our powder on these shadows we fail to reach the substance."

Maj. THOMAS P. TURNER, the commandant of the Libby, was a cadet at West Point for two years preceding the war. He is a very young man, but has the entire confidence of the Confederate authorities: a strict soldier and a severe disciplinarian, but not entirely unmindful of those virtues by which alone an enviable reputation is to be attained. Dick Turner, however, the Inspector of the Prison (who, by the way, is not a relative of the Major,) is of an entirely different mould, yet has some streaks of humanity in his composition, which brighten upon acquaintance. His unexpected kindness to the footsore and weary prisoners he recaptured after their attempt to escape with the famous "116," last month, is very gratefully remembered.

Col. SAVAGEAU discredits the statement made by some papers that a thousand pounds of powder have been placed in a pit under the prison to blow it up, with all its inmates, in case of another attempt to rescue the prisoners. But there is, nevertheless, much evidence to establish the fact. "DICK TURNER" has himself asserted it, and among the enlisted men of the returned prisoners there is one who was a clerk for Dr. WILKES, the Surgeon-in-Chief of the prisoners' hospitals, who says that the Doctor told him that at least 800 pounds of powder had been placed under the prison. There was also an article in the Enquirer on the morning the prisoners left, (March 7,) which in some degree confirmed this evidence, stating that measures had been taken by the Commandant of the prison to render futile any attempt on the part of the Federal authorities to rescue the prisoners of war. The editor was not at liberty to state what these measures were, but the public might rest assured that they were efficacious. In regard, also, to the few prisoners taken by them from Gen. KILPATRICK, the Whig demanded that they should be "blown to atoms from the cannon's mouth."

It is just to say, however, that these insane counsels are not likely to be followed; but they serve to show the state of feeling which constantly impels the Confederate authorities to whatever course they may pursue, and give some coloring at least to the statement of the inhuman design of blowing up the prison.

The Commandant of Belle Isle, Lieut. VIRGIL BOCKUS, is said to be a brave-hearted man, and were the whole treatment of the prisoners to be conducted by him, but little cause of complaint would exist. But holding a very subordinate position, he finds himself constantly trammeled in every effort to improve or ameliorate their condition. The accommodations for sheltering the prisoners is barely sufficient for six thousand men, whilst eight thousand is not an unusual number on the Island. Rations are very insufficient and improper—days and weeks frequently passing over without the issue of a single pound of meat. The bread, which is composed of unbolted cornmeal, and a species of bean flour, is heavy, indigestible and unpalatable. For a few weeks an extra quantity of this compound was issued in the mess, but since the escape of our prisoners this additional morsel has been denied them, and the traditionary pound (an ox of "flesh") is again the sum total of their "daily bread." Sometimes, by way of variety, a cup full of scrambled bean soup is served out to them, but to renew the recollections of meals are of bygone days, an indiscreet realization of which has, since their release, proved fatal in many cases—many, if not all the cases of diarrhœa now in the hospitals at Annapolis, being the result of a return to wholesome diet.

In relation to the delivery of supplies sent by friends in the North to enlisted men in the hands of the enemy, so many difficulties have been encountered, notwithstanding the most energetic action on the part of Lieut. BOCKUS and the National officers composing the "Board of Distribution," that hardly a tithe of them have ever reached their proper destination. At this moment upward of five hundred, if not a thousand, packages intended for private soldiers still remain in the store-houses at Richmond. This is owing not so much to a desire on the part of the Confederate authorities to deprive them of their property, but to the extreme difficulty of obtaining sufficient transportation and of ascertaining the whereabouts of the parties addressed. Under these circumstances, it has been deemed proper, by the gentlemen composing the "Board of Distribution," who are now here present, to recommend an entire suspension of these supplies.

Wines, liquors, money, citizens' clothing, files, saws, hatchets, and everything by which the prisoners might effect their escape, are "contraband," and doom the box or parcel to confiscation. They should, of course, never be sent.

Col. WIRZ and others of the officers and men have justly indignant at the attempts of certain unprincipled parties to make "martyrs" of themselves by the publication of exaggerated statements, which ingeniously reset upon the prisoners still in the hands of the Confederates, and add to the rigors of the prison discipline. The inevitable lot of the sick prisoners is hard enough, in all conscience, without any of these adventitious helps.

We published yesterday a complete list of the 48 officers; to-day we give the names of the

ENLISTED MEN.

A. Hunt, 9th Maryland.
Henry Smith, 9th Maryland.
E. N. Brothers, 9th Md.
James Hyatt, 149th N. Y.
J. F. Friel, 123d Virginia.
Fred. Schroeder, 54th N. Y.
John Park, 9th Maryland.
J. H. Russell, 82d Ohio.
C. F. Cornstill, 2d Md.
Chas. Walz, 5th N. J.
C. Derry, 9th Maryland.
C. W. Barnes, 9th Md.
E. Quinn, 7th Maryland.
F. S. Cooley, 6th Ohio.
O. Morton, 5th Wisconsin.
H. S. Hulls, 7th Wisconsin.
R. Young, 2d Md. Cav.
James Spooner, 2d N. Y.
Henry Demley, 2d N. Y.
Thos. Clark, 14th Conn.
John Clark, 71st N. Y.
W. A. Taylor, 6th N. Y. Cav.
C. Vanaforen, 9th Md.
James Crocker, 9th Md.
John Williams, 9th Md.
John Hill, 9th Md.
Charles Sisch, 9th Md.
Charles Badger, 9th Md.
Henry Baker, 1st Md. Cav.
Henry Bowers, 1st Md. Cav.
John Dailly, 1st Md. Cav.
M. McGlonghlin, 1st Md. Cav.
Thos. Harris, 1st Md. Cav.
M. Miller, 2d Md. Cav.
A Snyder, 13th Mass.
J. M. Merrell, 13th Mass.
E. H. Stevens, 13th Mass.
J. P. Hayes, 1st Mass.
W. Foye, 15th Mass.
M. McCay, 13th Mass.
Henry Bigelow, 22d Mass.
M. H. Gavitt, 1st N. Y. Art.
John Peaton, 12th N. Y.
J. Hill, 6th N. Y. Cav.
C. W. Little, Co. C, 9th Md.
W. H. Goodhave, Co. E, 6th Maryland.
C. Kreuger, Co. G, 9th Md.
Jno. B. Falconer, Co. K, 46th New-York.
J. Hodgon, Co. F, 9th N. Y.
J. McNeal, Co. F, 97th N. Y.
J. Swicket, Co. E, 73d N. Y.
P. Powers, Co. E, 91th N. Y.
C. Burley, Co. F, 2d Md. Cav
C. Brown, Co. K, 1st N. J. Cavalry.
C. D. Smith, Co. F, 2d Md. Cavalry.
Jno. Rosse, Co. B, 11th Penn.
C. Gibson, Co. K, 105th N. Y.
C. Hallanquall, Co. K, 1st Minn.
C. Buck, Co. E, 1st Minn.
W. Smith, for officers gunboat.
A. Earle, for officers gunboat.
S. Williams, Co. I, 9th Wis.
E. Quinn, 7th Maryland.
F. S. Cooley, 6th Ohio.
O. Morton, 5th Wisconsin.
H. S. Hulls, 7th Wisconsin.
R. Young, 2d Md. Cav.
James Spooner, 2d N. Y.
Henry Demley, 2d N. Y.
Thos. Clark, 14th Conn.
John Clark, 71st N. Y.
W. A. Taylor, 6th N. Y. Cav.
C. Vanaforen, 9th Md.
James Crocker, 9th Md.
John Williams, 9th Md.
John Hill, 9th Md.
Charles Sisch, 9th Md.
Charles Badger, 9th Md.
Henry Baker, 1st Md. Cav.
Henry Bowers, 1st Md. Cav.
John Dailly, 1st Md. Cav.
M. McGlonghlin, 1st Md. Cav.
Thos. Harris, 1st Md. Cav.
M. Miller, 2d Md. Cav.
A Snyder, 13th Mass.
J. M. Merrell, 13th Mass.
E. H. Stevens, 13th Mass.
J. P. Hayes, 1st Mass.
W. Foye, 15th Mass.
M. McCay, 13th Mass.
Henry Bigelow, 22d Mass.
M. H. Gavitt, 1st N. Y. Art.
John Peaton, 12th N. Y.
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J. Swicket, Co. E, 73d N. Y.
P. Powers, Co. E, 91th N. Y.
C. Burley, Co. F, 2d Md. Cav

[illegible] Mexicans, [illegible] from Santa Cruz, found the bodies on the road-side, and brought in the news. A party immediately started out and buried the unfortunate victims of this barbarous assassination.

On the same day, about six hours later, Col. Burrenwoern and his party were on the road between Santa Cruz and Tubac. At a point beyond San Lazaro's, near the boundary line, they were approached by a band of Apaches, supposed to be the same who had killed MILLS and STEPHENS, and who had meantime crossed a spur of the Patagonia Mountain.

As soon as the Indians appeared, they commenced firing, but did not immediately make an attack—their object being, doubtless, first to stampede the mules and loot the carriage of the assailed party. Col. BURRENWOERN stated that there were only twelve or fifteen of them, so far as he could judge by counting those in sight. He at once had his ambulance drawn up on a rise of ground for the purpose of defence. The country was open, and there was ample room to make a bold stand and drive the Indians off; but the Mexicans called out, "Run for your lives!" and fled in a panic. The Americans (teamsters and drivers) also started to run. Col. BURRENWOERN urged them to stand and fight like men—that they could easily drive the Indians away in a few minutes; and even threatened to fire upon them; but by this time they had cut away some of the mules from the harness and fled after the Mexicans. The Apaches then rushed in, seeing but one man to defend the ambulance, not a shot having been fired on either side. Finding he could do nothing against so large a number, Col. BURRENWOERN sought a position of defence by a tree about a hundred yards distant, where he made a stand, determined to sell his life as dearly as possible. In the triumph and confusion of the moment, the Indians were too busy to pay much attention to him, but devoted themselves to robbing and getting the ambulance. They now drew the lining, tore up the seats, and took everything that was in it, including arms, ammunition, provisions and $1,700 in gold, which was destined to defray the expenses of putting a force of workmen in the mines. They also took a small keg of whiskey, over which they had a grand carousal. At this period, Col. BURRENWOERN thinks that with the assistance of one brave man he could have killed the whole band. After their orgie, they took fire to the grass, a thing which they did, for the purpose of driving their intended victim away from the line, so as to kill him without risk to themselves.

The flames soon spread, and BURRENWOERN was compelled to climb up the tree as far as possible to avoid being burnt. His pantaloons were partly burnt, but the smoke served him a good purpose; as it enabled him to get away without being seen. The Indians then left and he saw no more of them. Night coming on he set out for Santa Cruz, a distance of about thirty or forty miles, following, as well as he could, the course of the Santa Cruz River. There was thick chaparral and mesquit all around him; he was ignorant of the country and could not speak a word of the Mexican language. Under such circumstances he had great difficulty in making his way. The night was intensely cold in this region, and being without blankets or covering of any kind, he suffered intensely. Next day he had to lie by, not knowing at what moment he might be encountered by Indians lying in ambush. After dark he resumed his journey, and traveled till he met a camp-fire, which he approached. This was the fire of a Mexican party sent out from Santa Cruz by Señor CORRONEDO, a most worthy and humane Spaniard, to whom the runaway party had reported the disaster. BURRENWOERN hailed the camp, but the Mexicans, not understanding his language, believed him to be the scout of some Apache party, and set up a yell, which caused him, in fall into a similar error respecting them, and he withdrew out of their reach as fast as possible. He hid in the mezquit for a while, and when the alarm was over, pursued his way, almost exhausted from fatigue, cold and starvation. In giving them details to his informants (Mr. JOHN GAMES and Mr. FRENKENSON) Col. BURRENWOERN said he thought it was all over with him just before he saw the camp-fires, and that he had no more strength left, but when he heard their shouts, and imagined he had fallen among another band of Apaches, he felt as strong and active as ever. He thinks he could have killed at least three or four, had they come upon him. Owing to this unfortunate mistake, he was out altogether two days and two nights before the Mexicans found him and took him down to Santa Cruz. There he hired another party, with whom he set out on the road again to recover his ambulance. He then proceeded to Calabasas, and probably the Cerro Colorado, or the Patagonia Mine. GAMES met him at the Patagonia, and FRENKENSON I believe, at Calabasas.

Of course the above details must be interspersed by several unimportant particulars, but I give them as nearly as I can after two hours conversation with Messrs. GAMES and FRENKENSON, both of whom saw upon the main points. These men are well known in Tucson, and their statement is considered strictly reliable. We have no news, as yet, from Col. BURRENWOERN himself. Information, however, in the same general effect, comes from various different sources.

The same band of Apaches, after the murder of Messrs. MILLS and STEPHENS, and the robbery of Col. BURRENWOERN, crossed over with their plunder towards Tubalmea, where they met a party of Sonorians, numbering some twenty strolling musicians and players, on the way to Tucson. They attacked this party and killed four of the Mexicans. No defence was made. A portion of the party returned to Sonora, and the remainder, numbering eight persons, came on to Tucson, where they arrived a few days ago, bringing confirmatory intelligence of the events above narrated.

I understand Col. BURRENWOERN says he has not the most remote idea of being whipped out of the country by a parcel of Apache savages. He came down here to put the mines in operation, and he will do it if he can get a corporal's guard to help him.

Governor GOODWIN, Judge KINGSBURY, Messrs. and JAMES, and others, to the number of about ten, left Tucson for the mines on Monday last. They will be joined by the party from Santa Cruz.

I give these details as a matter of peculiar interest to the citizens of New-York, and to the country at large. It will be seen that Arizona is still in a very unsafe condition. All industry is paralyzed for want of military protection. The Governor and suite have not yet arrived at Fort Whipple, so far as we can learn from express to the 1st of January. His proclamation, dated at that point Dec. 29, must have been issued at Santa Fe or Albuquerque, as it comes by the El Paso express. Great apprehensions are entertained here that the whole party have been slaughtered by the Indians, and we shall not get through for several weeks. On other points, however, all is comparatively quiet.

The garrison of Tucson consisted of forty-five men, about thirty of whom are available for military duty. By request of the citizens, Capt. CARR consented to send a detachment of fifteen men to the assistance of the Esmeralda party. Others and many more are withdrawn to Fort Whipple on the Territory's requisition, and will, I suppose, leave but a corporal's guard at Tucson. All the mining people in military protection to the troops within a few months, the most important of all our territorial possessions.

It is to be very greatly lamented over California and Washoe, and Arizona, but have not yet been a country to compare with Arizona in the richness of its mineral productions. The very richest mines in Washoe, when discovered by the Mexicans, were considered worthless, and were abandoned. The same is the case with the Esmeralda mines, which have been worked, in very far above anything yet discovered in Washoe. I have seen more gold masses of specimens of metals, and richer ones, since my arrival here, than I ever saw before at the result of similar working. By the time this reaches you we will, in all probability, have a Territorial Government, and with that will come military power and protection. Then silver mines will soon show what kind of stuff the country is made of. Weaver's and Walker's Diggings, in Pah Ute County, are nothing in comparison to these mines. Adventurers are crowding in from California in all directions, and strong parties are now being organized to proceed on the San Francisco Mountains. I would recommend the Government to send three thousand troops here for the permanent protection of the Territory. A force of one hundred men would be sufficient to protect the entire silver country of Santa Cruz, Sonora, Cabeza, and the Patagonia. A few companies carefully placed (Indian fighters, and accustomed to life and privation), would give confidence to the settlers, and the result would be such a development of mineral wealth as we have not yet seen in our history. I speak positively, for I have visited the country in

[illegible] Santa Cruz and the Silver [illegible] hope of being able to return [illegible] to the Colorado early in the spring. [illegible] Apaches. The cavalry company which accompanied us from Fort Yuma was a welcome addition to the military force of the Territory, and will, I do not doubt, be of great service. All the mining people in military protection to the troops within a few months, the most important of all our territorial possessions.

Yours truly, J. ROSS BROWNE.

GEN. McCLELLAN'S REPORT.

Analysis and Review of His History and of His Military Career.

[FIFTH ARTICLE.]

I.

Gen. McCLELLAN and his partisans have a great deal to say about the supposed interference on the part of the authorities at Washington with his plans and purposes, and no opportunity is lost to give currency to the notion that it was the intermeddling of a species of "Aulic Council" at Washington which caused those failures, which a juster criticism is compelled to lay at the door of his own military incapacity. This subterfuge will no longer serve, for the evidence of his own report, when carefully collated, utterly explodes this claim. It is a fact worthy of note that the investigations of modern German historians have conclusively proved, that the vituperation which an intense partisanship cast upon the Austrian Aulic Council, and which has passed into and long held a place in the acceptance of history, is itself utterly without foundation, and some degree of historical justice is now done a body which bids fair to enjoy a maligned immortality. But it needs no nice historical criticism to show that the shallow claims of the same sort, put forth to extenuate McCLELLAN's blunders, are even more baseless. If the President, as the Constitutional head of the army, is blameable in any aspect of his dealings with that General, it is because he abnegated himself too much—surrendered too much of his own authority, and gave into the hands of an untried man a power little short of the despotic. While history will recognize that the actuating motive was the purest and most unselfish patriotism, it is questionable whether it will not at the same time condemn the President's surrender of his own convictions.

The plan of operations which the President favored was substantially the one which had been entertained by Gen. McCLELLAN, in October, 1861, looking to "the crushing defeat of the rebel army at Manassas"—a plan which he had so unaccountably abandoned to pursue a will-o'-the-wisp amid the swamps and marshes of the Lower Chesapeake. The President could not appreciate Gen. McCLELLAN's reasons for withdrawing from the front of the enemy by a movement to the rear, via Annapolis, instead of striking him either at Manassas, or by some movement on the flank of that position. He saw no propriety in going, as it were, in search of the enemy at Urbanna or on the Peninsula, when he was already at hand at Manassas, only a short distance from Washington. Inasmuch, however, as Gen. McCLELLAN was the military Commander of the army, and as the vocation of the President had not called him to acquaint himself systematically with the science of strategy, he did not feel himself in position authoritatively to interpose and require Gen. McCLELLAN, to abandon his plan, and to seek the enemy in the immediate front of Washington.

But while Mr. LINCOLN was disposed to waive his judgment with regard to the strategic merits of the plan, he by no means felt at liberty to permit him to proceed in the execution of it without placing him under such conditions as should remove as much as possible the danger of an assault upon the capital by the enemy. And yet even here he did not undertake to decide, as a military man, upon the force which might be necessary for the safety of Washington, but referred that question to the concurrent opinion of Gen. McCLELLAN and the four Generals in command of the four army corps into which the Army of the Potomac had been divided.

Gen. McCLELLAN's plan of campaign, as we have seen, contemplated a withdrawal of the Army of the Potomac from Washington, in order to take shipping *at Annapolis*, transferring his base to Urbanna, on the Rappahannock River, and thence marching overland to Richmond. He had not the power, when he first conceived his plan, of designating Alexandria for the shipment of his troops, for the very good reason that *the enemy at the time held complete control of the Potomac River*, though he refers in his report to the change in his order by which the transports were directed to assemble at Alexandria instead of Annapolis, as having been induced by the simple consideration of "convenience." He had not the power, when he first conceived his plan, of designating Alexandria, as his point of departure, or of making any use of the Potomac River at all. His movement contemplated the removal from Washington of a considerable part of the Army of the Potomac, and of putting that portion to be thus sent away beyond the possibility of return in time for the defence of the capital, should the enemy determine, instead of withdrawing from the front of Washington, to throw his whole force upon the national capital.

"As the determination of the enemy could not possibly be foreseen, it was among the possibilities, if not the probabilities, that if the movement contemplated by Gen. McCLELLAN had been known to the enemy, he would not have withdrawn from the front of Washington. He would have held his position until by the development of Gen. McCLELLAN's plan, the capital should have been partially thrown open to an assault by the removal of some considerable portion of the Army of the Potomac. The importance to the enemy of a successful blow upon Washington, cannot be overestimated, and had been from the first fully appreciated by the enemy, who could well afford to exchange Richmond for even a brief possession of the Capital of the United States—the *eclat* of such a possession, as he well knew, being perhaps all that was necessary to induce foreign Powers to acknowledge the independence of the Confederate States, which at that time would have given a moral impetus to the Southern cause more dangerous to us than many victories by the Southern army at points of the country remote from the Capital. It is true, Gen. McCLELLAN fondly fancied the enemy would never venture to cross the Potomac, and, in the first *memorandum* he submitted to the President after assuming command of the Army of the Potomac, one among a series of prophecies which have all been falsified by the event was to the effect that "no capable General will cross the river north of Washington when we have a strong army here to cut off his retreat"—a prediction now remarkable only from the fact that a very "capable General" has *twice* crossed the Potomac River and has twice effected a *retreat* in the face of an army commanded, the first time, by Gen. McCLELLAN himself.

But while Gen. McCLELLAN was making his preparations for a withdrawal of his army to Annapolis, he was saved all further trouble on this head by a movement on the part of the Confederates, no less startling than their retirement from their fortified position at Manassas and on the Potomac.

II.

The withdrawal of the rebels from the line of Manassas, Centreville and the lower Potomac began in February, was completed on the 8th of March and became known to Gen. McCLELLAN and the Cabinet on the following day. The action taken by Gen. McCLELLAN on this event was most extraordinary. In place of sending a light movable column to take up a prompt pursuit of the rebels, with the view of harassing their rear, he waited till *two days* after their definite withdrawal, and then instituted a general movement of the whole army, not with any adequate military view, and with no purpose of attempting to make up with the rebels, but, as he says, for the purpose of giving the troops "an opportunity to gain some experience on the march and bivouac *preparatory* to the campaign"—a kind of education of which, truly, they stood in great need.

The Prince DE JOINVILLE calls this movement to Manassas and back again "a promenade"—a good name for it, but the most senseless and aimless "promenade" ever conceived by a General in the midst of actual war. The "promenade" gave the soldiers an opportunity of seeing for themselves the pitiful obstacles of quaker guns and one-horse unarmed earthworks that had so long affrighted the soul of their General, though the experience, we are sure, did not come home to those brave men without profound mortification and disgust.

And here we may note a marked inconsistency in Gen. McCLELLAN's allusions to the cause of the removal of the enemy from Manassas—at one time attributing the withdrawal to his own contemplated movement to the lower Chesapeake, as if the enemy had discovered the plan, and, in another place, referring it to a *manœuvre* made by him on the upper Potomac. Now the so-called manœuvre at Harper's Ferry had in view the protection of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, according to orders, and turned out to be a failure for the very singular reason that the boats designed to be used in forming a bridge were "discovered" to be too large for the locks of the canal through which they had to pass—the blame of which fiasco is thrown by Gen. McCLELLAN on the railroad employes and others! In regard to these alleged reasons, if is to be said, that if the manœuvre on the enemy's left by Harper's Ferry (and which, as we have seen, proved a failure) was designed by Gen. McCLELLAN to compel a retrograde movement on the part of the enemy, that result would have been in direct opposition with Gen. McCLELLAN's desire, for he predicated the whole success of his movement by the lower Chesapeake on his ability to *keep* the rebels on the Potomac while he executed the proposed change of base. If, on the other hand, the withdrawal of the rebels was in consequence of their having got wind of his intended movement, *it was precisely what he might have expected they would have done, the moment they became aware of his actual departure.* And if the withdrawal of the rebels was a matter of certainty as soon as they might learn his purpose to change his base to the lower Chesapeake, or as soon as they might learn his actual departure, he should have been instructed by this of the folly of making a movement the only chance of success of which was conditioned on their *not* becoming aware of it. It is highly probable that the retirement of the rebels from Manassas was largely owing to their having become aware of Gen. McCLELLAN's contemplated movement to Urbana, but their determination to retire was beyond a doubt reinforced by the enormous difficulty experienced in keeping up their very extended line of communications with their base of operations, Richmond; and all the testimony goes to show the difficulty they had in getting away, owing to their extreme deficiency in transportation, and the disorder and demoralization amid which they retired.

III.

To any Commander not hopelessly wedded to a preconceived idea, the withdrawal of the rebels from Manassas behind the Rapidan, before a single man had been shipped for the new base, would have suggested the wisdom and even the necessity of a change of plan. All the conditions under which the purpose of a transfer of the army to Urbana or the Peninsula was formed were changed by that event. The cardinal conception in making a flank movement by water was the hope which Gen. McCLELLAN entertained of being able to reach a point on the line of retreat of the rebels or to reach the front of Richmond before they could—circumstances under which they would doubtless have given battle with great disadvantage. Gen. McCLELLAN is very reticent on this point in his report, but he is more communicative in his testimony before the Committee on the Conduct of the War. "I had hoped," he says in that testimony, "to be able to throw at least a portion of the army to the new line of operations *before the enemy evacuated Manassas*." The chances are that if this movement was fairly started before they were aware of it, we could fight them in front of Richmond, to their disadvantage, before they could get all their troops in hand." We have already seen that "all the chances" were decidedly against any such possibility; but let that pass—all "chances" of the kind were now at an end, for the enemy had retired from Manassas.

The movement of the enemy ought to have suggested to Gen. McCLELLAN that, whatever their purpose was, it was next to certain that they would be in force to meet him at whatever point of the coast he might choose to land. It should have suggested to him that all opportunity of making an offensive *manœuvre* was now at end, and that all he could now hope to do was to make a *transfer* of base. It should have suggested to him that he was certain to encounter just as formidable difficulties in an advance from any point on the lower Chesapeake as he would in a direct advance from Washington, and that he was certain to encounter even more formidable military difficulties, because the enemy would have no longer a long line of communications to keep up, but would be concentrated on their base. It should have suggested by anticipation what he afterwards learned by experience—the enormous difficulty of effecting the transfer of a great army to a new base by water: an enterprise condemned by all military writers—an enterprise of which there are but few, and they are the exceptional, examples in military history—an enterprise, in fact, never to be adopted save when there is no other resort. It should have suggested to him that, while the withdrawal of the enemy from Manassas rendered it hopeless for him *to carry out his original plan*, that withdrawal removed the only obstacle to a direct advance—that it was now open to him to move forward after a retreating enemy, over roads as practicable to him as to the rebels—or, at all events, as open to him as the roads on the Peninsula. But we forget—*the roads in that region are passable at all seasons of the year.*"

It suggested to him none of these things. It simply suggested to him to change the proposed coast expedition to *another* coast expedition. To make Urbana, on the Rappahannock, after the rebels had retired behind that river, was out of the question, for if he might hope, under cover of the navy, to effect a landing, it would certainly not be possible for him to debouch from his point of debarkation. Under these circumstances the line of the Peninsula—which he had before spoken of as one promising "less celerity and brilliancy of result," and only to be adopted in case "the worst came to the worst"—remained, and this he immediately chose.

In our next article we shall show that this decision was made under circumstances that brought him into direct conflict with the President's most explicit orders touching the safety of Washington, and in palpable and most inexplicable violation of the conditions which the Council of Corps Commanders adjudged essential to any movement by the line of the Peninsula. We shall further show that this decision forms the initial point of all his subsequent disasters in that hapless campaign.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Trial of James K. Cook, the Bounty Broker, Charged with Swindling Recruits.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.—BEFORE RECORDER HOFFMAN.

The case of JAMES K. COOK, indicted for obtaining money under false pretences, was commenced in this court yesterday morning.

This last is one of great interest to the community at large and to bounty brokers in particular, prisoner being a leading member of that fraternity. The court-room was crowded with spectators when the prisoner made his appearance, accompanied by his counsel. The District Attorney, A. CAREY HALL, Esq., and the Assistant District Attorney, Hon. ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, appeared for the people; and Ex-Judge DEAN, WILLIAM FULLERTON and CHARLES E. SPENCER for the prisoner.

The District Attorney opened for the prosecution and detailed what he expected to prove by the witnesses for the people. The prisoner was formerly an officer in the Sixth New-York Volunteer Cavalry. Since the draft has induced the offering of such large bounties by the Government and by the Supervisors, Cook has been engaged in the substitute-broker or bounty-broker business, which he has carried on with such success that he is said to have amassed a fortune in it. He had an office in Centre-street, and it is alleged that he was in the habit of wearing a semi-military costume, and represented himself to be an officer in the Sixth New-York Volunteer Cavalry on recruiting service. He was arrested and indicted on the present charge through the exertions of Gen. [illegible] Provost-Marshal of the Sixth District.

Mr. HALL called as a witness

JOHN J. ROBINSON sworn: For the prosecution, who testified that he came to New-York from Albany on the 7th of December last; met a man named WARREN somewhere near where the boat landed; he tried to enlist me; took me to a place corner of Chamber and Centre streets; saw Cook there; Cook asked me if I wanted to enlist; told him I wished to enlist in the cavalry; Cook said he was a Captain in the Sixth Cavalry; was then in the service of the United States; Cook, Warren and examined me; Cook wrote my name; Cook said he was too young; told Cook he would not take him without the written consent of his parents or guardian; was then taken by Cook to some place near the City Hall; some papers were made out for witness to sign, by which he appointed Cook his guardian; witness said he selected him as guardian as he was going as Captain of an Company; afterwards went to Capt. WINDSOR's office, who refused to enlist me; Cook then said he would see me when I got my uniform; have never received any uniform; have never received any money; [illegible] on account of disorder from which I suffered from Albany on 7 canal-boat; Cook had on an officer's uniform; broad shoulder gold cord sewed on the sides of his pantaloons, but not the usual stripe; [illegible] of hundred any bounty paid; never saw Cook after enlistment; was a person gave Cook some money; he gave me part; he said he had received my bounty; he said he had authority to give me a furlough.

Theodore F. Stevens, sworn for the prosecution.—I am Provost-Marshal of the Sixth district; know defendant, Cook; he came to my office and presented a [illegible] claimed to him as the guardian of Youth; refused to pass him without consent of parent, sale or guardian; Cook returned the next day with letters of guardianship; guardianship no more than to consent by Gen. C. J. Fox, Provost-Register; thought he was of age; could not tell him by his appearance; he was a boy; Cook said he [illegible] he was a minor; Cook said he was a boy of his account; have since spoken to Cook about his drunkenness; have been spoken to Cook about his drunkenness; have been spoken to Cook about his drunkenness; have been

...ation No. 18 Wyckoff-st., and Marlpoon up 14th Ward, at... [illegible] At 12 o'clock, the following prices were made, in comparison with yesterday at same hour; the general market reported dull:

	Thurs.	Fri.		Thurs.	Fri.
Gold Coin	143¼	143⅛	Mich. Central	142	141¾
C., R. I. & P.	112⅝	112⅝	Mich. Southern	96¾	96¾
C. & Cleveland	121⅛	120⅝	Mich. Southern guar.	140⅛	140
Erie	112	112	Illinois Cen.	127	126½
Fulton	151⅛	151⅛	Fort Wayne	127⅛	126
Pacific Mail	277	275	Rock Island	118	118
Reading	140	140	Galena	119	119
Canton	64⅜	64⅜	Canton	140¾	139¾
Treas. Cts. new	95⅜	95⅜	Quicksilver	63	64
Toledo	147⅜	148	Cumberland Coal	48	48
Northwest	64¼	64⅛	Maripoon	42¾	42

The Commissioners of the new National Bank, HENRY A. SMYTH, President, have distributed $1,000,000 of capital out of $2,450,000 applied for. The following bids were made to-day for the old bank shares:

New-York	117	American Exchange	111
Merchants'	107	Chatham	107
Mechanics'	118	Bank of the Republic	100
America	135	Bank of N. America	128
Tradesmen's	112½	Clearing-House	101¾
State of New-York	103	Irving	103
Commerce	118	Metropolitan	116
Mechanics' Bk. Ass.	100	Nassau	107
Common Wealth	102	Continental	101

The following bids were made for the Railway mortgages:

Erie Sixths, W	112¾	Chi. & N. W. S. F.	100
Erie Sevens, '59	112¾	Chi. & N. W. Rec.	74
Erie, 2d mort.	107	Chi. & N. W. consol.	87
Erie, 3d mort.	97	Chi. & N. W. Int.	87
Erie, 4th mort.	85	Chi. & Mil. Int.	87
Buffalo & Erie	113½	Chi. & Mil. 1st	87
Buffalo & N. Y. City	113	Chi. & Mil. 2d	87
Buffalo & Erie, 2d	113	Chi. & Mil. 3d	87
Buffalo & Erie, 3d	113	Chi. & Mil. 4th	87
Buffalo & Erie, 4th	113	Chi. & Mil. 5th	87
Buffalo & Erie, 5th	113	Chi. & Mil. 6th	87
Buffalo & Erie, 6th	113	Chi. & Mil. 7th	87
Buffalo & Erie, 7th	113	Chi. & Mil. 8th	87
Buffalo & Erie, 8th	113	Chi. & Mil. 9th	87
Buffalo & Erie, 9th	113	Chi. & Mil. 10th	87
Buffalo & Erie, 10th	113	Chi. & Mil. 11th	87
Buffalo & Erie, 11th	113	Chi. & Mil. 12th	87
Buffalo & Erie, 12th	113	Chi. & Mil. 13th	87
Buffalo & Erie, 13th	113	Chi. & Mil. 14th	87
Buffalo & Erie, 14th	113	Chi. & Mil. 15th	87
Buffalo & Erie, 15th	113	Chi. & Mil. 16th	87
Buffalo & Erie, 16th	113	Chi. & Mil. 17th	87
Buffalo & Erie, 17th	113	Chi. & Mil. 18th	87
Buffalo & Erie, 18th	113	Chi. & Mil. 19th	87
Buffalo & Erie, 19th	113	Chi. & Mil. 20th	87
Buffalo & Erie, 20th	113	Chi. & Mil. 21st	87
Buffalo & Erie, 21st	113	Chi. & Mil. 22d	87
Buffalo & Erie, 22d	113	Chi. & Mil. 23d	87
Buffalo & Erie, 23d	113	Chi. & Mil. 24th	87
Buffalo & Erie, 24th	113	Chi. & Mil. 25th	87
Buffalo & Erie, 25th	113	Chi. & Mil. 26th	87
Buffalo & Erie, 26th	113	Chi. & Mil. 27th	87
Buffalo & Erie, 27th	113	Chi. & Mil. 28th	87
Buffalo & Erie, 28th	113	Chi. & Mil. 29th	87
Buffalo & Erie, 29th	113	Chi. & Mil. 30th	87
Buffalo & Erie, 30th	113	Chi. & Mil. 31st	87
Buffalo & Erie, 31st	113	Chi. & Mil. 32d	87
Buffalo & Erie, 32d	113	Chi. & Mil. 33d	87
Buffalo & Erie, 33d	113	Chi. & Mil. 34th	87
Buffalo & Erie, 34th	113	Chi. & Mil. 35th	87
Buffalo & Erie, 35th	113	Chi. & Mil. 36th	87
Buffalo & Erie, 36th	113	Chi. & Mil. 37th	87
Buffalo & Erie, 37th	113	Chi. & Mil. 38th	87
Buffalo & Erie, 38th	113	Chi. & Mil. 39th	87
Buffalo & Erie, 39th	113	Chi. & Mil. 40th	87
Buffalo & Erie, 40th	113	Chi. & Mil. 41st	87
Buffalo & Erie, 41st	113	Chi. & Mil. 42d	87
Buffalo & Erie, 42d	113	Chi. & Mil. 43d	87
Buffalo & Erie, 43d	113	Chi. & Mil. 44th	87
Buffalo & Erie, 44th	113	Chi. & Mil. 45th	87
Buffalo & Erie, 45th	113	Chi. & Mil. 46th	87
Buffalo & Erie, 46th	113	Chi. & Mil. 47th	87
Buffalo & Erie, 47th	113	Chi. & Mil. 48th	87
Buffalo & Erie, 48th	113	Chi. & Mil. 49th	87
Buffalo & Erie, 49th	113	Chi. & Mil. 50th	87
Buffalo & Erie, 50th	113	Chi. & Mil. 51st	87
Buffalo & Erie, 51st	113	Chi. & Mil. 52d	87
Buffalo & Erie, 52d	113	Chi. & Mil. 53d	87
Buffalo & Erie, 53d	113	Chi. & Mil. 54th	87
Buffalo & Erie, 54th	113	Chi. & Mil. 55th	87
Buffalo & Erie, 55th	113	Chi. & Mil. 56th	87
Buffalo & Erie, 56th	113	Chi. & Mil. 57th	87
Buffalo & Erie, 57th	113	Chi. & Mil. 58th	87
Buffalo & Erie, 58th	113	Chi. & Mil. 59th	87
Buffalo & Erie, 59th	113	Chi. & Mil. 60th	87
Buffalo & Erie, 60th	113	Chi. & Mil. 61st	87
Buffalo & Erie, 61st	113	Chi. & Mil. 62d	87
Buffalo & Erie, 62d	113	Chi. & Mil. 63d	87
Buffalo & Erie, 63d	113	Chi. & Mil. 64th	87
Buffalo & Erie, 64th	113	Chi. & Mil. 65th	87
Buffalo & Erie, 65th	113	Chi. & Mil. 66th	87
Buffalo & Erie, 66th	113	Chi. & Mil. 67th	87
Buffalo & Erie, 67th	113	Chi. & Mil. 68th	87
Buffalo & Erie, 68th	113	Chi. & Mil. 69th	87
Buffalo & Erie, 69th	113	Chi. & Mil. 70th	87
Buffalo & Erie, 70th	113	Chi. & Mil. 71st	87
Buffalo & Erie, 71st	113	Chi. & Mil. 72d	87
Buffalo & Erie, 72d	113	Chi. & Mil. 73d	87
Buffalo & Erie, 73d	113	Chi. & Mil. 74th	87
Buffalo & Erie, 74th	113	Chi. & Mil. 75th	87
Buffalo & Erie, 75th	113	Chi. & Mil. 76th	87
Buffalo & Erie, 76th	113	Chi. & Mil. 77th	87
Buffalo & Erie, 77th	113	Chi. & Mil. 78th	87
Buffalo & Erie, 78th	113	Chi. & Mil. 79th	87
Buffalo & Erie, 79th	113	Chi. & Mil. 80th	87
Buffalo & Erie, 80th	113	Chi. & Mil. 81st	87
Buffalo & Erie, 81st	113	Chi. & Mil. 82d	87
Buffalo & Erie, 82d	113	Chi. & Mil. 83d	87
Buffalo & Erie, 83d	113	Chi. & Mil. 84th	87
Buffalo & Erie, 84th	113	Chi. & Mil. 85th	87
Buffalo & Erie, 85th	113	Chi. & Mil. 86th	87
Buffalo & Erie, 86th	113	Chi. & Mil. 87th	87
Buffalo & Erie, 87th	113	Chi. & Mil. 88th	87
Buffalo & Erie, 88th	113	Chi. & Mil. 89th	87
Buffalo & Erie, 89th	113	Chi. & Mil. 90th	87
Buffalo & Erie, 90th	113	Chi. & Mil. 91st	87
Buffalo & Erie, 91st	113	Chi. & Mil. 92d	87
Buffalo & Erie, 92d	113	Chi. & Mil. 93d	87
Buffalo & Erie, 93d	113	Chi. & Mil. 94th	87
Buffalo & Erie, 94th	113	Chi. & Mil. 95th	87
Buffalo & Erie, 95th	113	Chi. & Mil. 96th	87
Buffalo & Erie, 96th	113	Chi. & Mil. 97th	87
Buffalo & Erie, 97th	113	Chi. & Mil. 98th	87
Buffalo & Erie, 98th	113	Chi. & Mil. 99th	87
Buffalo & Erie, 99th	113	Chi. & Mil. 100th	87

The failure of a Stock Exchange firm of high respectability was announced at the Board of the Exchange this morning; the differences against them said to have grown out of short contracts in some of the recently advanced Western Road and other Shares.]

ERIE RAILROAD—JAN. 1, 1864.

Capital:
- Preferred Stock
- Common Stock

Funded Debt:
- In First Mort. Bds. due 1867
- In 2d Mort. Bonds, due 1874
- In 3d Mort. Bonds, due 1883
- In 4th Mort. Bonds, due 1888
- In 5th Mort. Bonds, due 1866
- In Bnf. Bonds, Bds. due 1920
- In Real Estate Bonds

Total

Cost of Road

Current balances

Current Balances:
- January Dividends
- Accrued Interest on Bonds

Together

Accounts current, Receivable

Income Surplus

Balance Profit & Loss

Total

Cash and Cash Items

Material and Fuel

Accounts, current receivable

Difference as above

From the pamphlet Report of the company for the past year, issued this afternoon, we make the following extracts, besides compiling the foregoing figures from the General Balance Sheet:

The earnings from freight and passengers as compared with last year, were—

	1863.	1862.
Passengers	$1,280,450 21	$1,280,244 60
Freight	$4,027,369 20	$3,437,447 11

The Commercial Advertiser, under its new arrangement is a persistent Bear upon the Government credit and currency, and, in this view, a consistent Bull in Gold Coin. Last Monday the Money writer for the Commercial assumed the ground that the Secretary of the Treasury could not prudently sell or otherwise dispose of his present surplus of Gold, whatever his Customs Receipts may be up to the close of the current half year, (fiscal,) as, after the 1st July, he would have to pay $44,180,000 in Gold for Interest on the Public Debt. This statement was at once generally corrected; that we took the liberty yesterday to refer to it in connection with an equally gross blunder as to the Average daily Increase of the Public Debt since the War broke out in 1861. The Commercial this afternoon makes the following display; which we submit is no reply to the charge of its own wrong-doing whatever:

"The New-York Times seems to be of opinion that when six months' interest on the public debt is paid, the account is squared, and to pay the second half of the year is to be 'counting the interest.'"

The total figure of Gold Interest accrued to the charge upon the Treasury after 1st July next, and up to and including 1st January next, was $46,180,000. This was made out as follows, in contrast with the sum of charge at present:

	Commencing on Aug.	Commencing on Oct.
On 6-20s, August and October	$6,300,000	$6,300,000
On 6-20s, November	15,300,000	15,300,000
New Loan, September	10,000,000	7,500,000
Loans, &c., 1st, last	10,000,000	8,000,000
Total	$46,180,000	$36,800,000

If to this we add four months' accumulation upon the Stock of 1861, to be issued for the conversion of the 7-30 ₩ cents at maturity in August and October, the total Interest charge in Gold would still fall below forty millions in place of forty-six millions for the six months. The new Loan will bear date March and September. It will be for only $200,000,000. No part of it has yet been issued. The negotiation will probably arrange something over four hundred millions of Interest at 7 ₩ cent. per annum in the 1st July next.

[illegible] for the National Coppers which will then fall due.

The forthcoming yearly report of the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad Company for 1863, we understand, will show, as follows:

Gross Earnings for 1863	$3,161,943 99
Expenses of Operating the Road, 50.56 ₩ cent	$40,579 83
Net Earnings over Operating expenses	$1,302,230 67
United States and State Taxes, Duties, &c.	$9,992 73
Net Earnings	$1,216,237 13
Cash Dividends paid, 11 ₩ cent	$440,007 00
Surplus, 1862	$666,580 13
Additional Surplus, 1863	$44,365 00
And recovered from Bellefontaine and Indiana	201,674 98
Total	$1,312,620 11
Deduct Stock Dividend of 20 ₩ cent	800,000 00
Surplus Jan. 1, 1864	$512,620 11
Deduct on account of the interminable value of certain assets standing on the books of the Company, at par	125,000 00
Surplus to stand to credit	$387,701 11

Mr. PASSMORE M. LOCKWOOD, at present with Mr. R. M. MARVIN, has been admitted to membership in the Stock Exchange Board.

Messrs. MYERS, WILLIAMS & Co. will hold their regular auction sale of stocks to-morrow, (Saturday), at 12½ o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway. See auction column.

The Chicago Times has the following announcement:

We learn, with no little regret, that JAMES ROSS, Esq., is about to resign the presidency of the Chicago and St. Louis Railroad Company Gate St. Louis, Alton and Chicago Railroad), with a view to removing to New-York to engage in the banking business. Mr. ROSS has now been with us the past four years, and, by his upright and gentlemanly conduct, has endeared himself to all with whom he has come in contact. His total change of the above railroad, which was involved in debt and litigation, and, by his able management, has brought order out of chaos, and placed the road in a position second to none in the State.

The day's business at the Office of the Assistant-Treasurer, United States, New-York, was as follows: Total Receipts, $5,696,590 85, including for Customs, $332,000; Payments, $5,808,407 26; Balance, $154,856,408 27.

The earnings of the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburgh Railroad Company were as follows:

Passengers	$15,740 10	$20,795 92
Freight	15,839 00	22,100 00
Other sources	2,054 50	1,279 41
	$31,619 10	$54,735 24
Total		$1,619 10
Increase		$23,116 14

The Import entries of Foreign Dry Goods at the port of New-York for the week ending March 10, were $3,463,419 against $1,926,383, same week last year, and $1,030,986 the corresponding week of 1862. The following is the summary for the week:

	Package.	Value.	Package.	Value.
Manufactures of Wool	1,284	$665,284	1,011	$344,297
Manufactures of Cotton	1,178	378,662	131	42,646
Manufactures of Silk	208	277,120	69	74,702
Manufactures of Flax	1,066	260,021	264	60,202
Miscellaneous	372	80,310	22	4,702
Total	3,344	$2,009,441	1,311	$486,979
Total entered		$2,463,413		Total warehouse

Real Estate Sales—MARCH 11.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. B. WILKINS & CO.

House and lot No. at south-e... [illegible] $9,300
House and lot No. 148 Henry-st... 4,800

HOWES & MACY,

(Late Officers of the Park Bank,)

BANKERS,

30 WALL STREET,

In Rooms lately occupied by J. J. Cisco, Esq., U. S. Assistant Treasurer.

FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS, which may be drawn without previous notice, as with the City Banks.

Orders for the purchase or sale of UNITED STATES AND OTHER BONDS, CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS, GOLD, SILVER, and all kinds of STOCKS, executed for the usual commission.

PARTICULAR attention paid to the collection of Notes, Checks, Bills of Exchange, &c., &c., on all accessible points of the United States and Canada. Checks for the proceeds will be sent to the owner's place of business without delay.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, March 11, 1864—6 P. M.

The receipts at the principal Eastern Ports since our last, have been as follows: 6,649 bbls. Flour; 600 bags Corn Meal, 2,005 bushels Wheat, 4,676 bushels Corn, 985 bushels Rye, 60 bushels Barley, 1,902 bushels Oats, 1,690 bushels Malt, 5,901 pkgs. Provisions, and 1,246 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales 40 bbls., including Pots at $9 75@$9 87½, and Pearls at $10 ₩ 100 lbs.

BREADSTUFFS—Western Yellow is in fair demand at 64c. ₩ bush.

CANDLES—Are in moderate request at uniform prices, including Adamantine at 21c.@22c.; Stearic at 17c.@20c.; Plain Sperm at 46c.; Patent Sperm at 45c. ₩ lb.

CHEMICALS—Have been in good demand at rising prices.

COAL—Receipts of quite coarse and wanted, including Liverpool Orrel at $12 50@$13, and do. Hexam Cannel, at $16@$17 ₩ ton of 2,240 lbs. Anthracite is inactive at from $9 50@$10 ₩ ton of 2,000 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been in more demand and very firm. We quote: Java, 45c.@46c.; Laguayra and Maracaibo, 35½c.@36c.; Rio, 30c.@37½c., with sales of 10,000 bags. St. Domingo, 29c.@34c. ₩ lb.

COTTON—Has been in moderate demand at less buoyant prices. Sales at Mississippe, 77½c.@78c.; E. A. Rates and region, since our last, 450 bales.

DYEWOODS—Are in request at full prices.

FEATHERS—Continue inactive, including prime Western Live Geese at 65c.@66c. ₩ lb.

FISH—Have been generally very quiet, including Dry Cod at $6 70@$7 ₩ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel, small, $15 50@$16; No. 2 do., small and large, at $13 25@$13 50; No. 3 do. at $7 25@$10. Pickled Salmon, No. 1, at $24 50@$25 50; Pickled Herring at $4 50@$5 ₩ bbl.; Smoked Herring at 35c.@40c. ₩ Scaled, and 25c. for No. 1 ₩ box.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Are in limited request, yet firm.

FRUIT—The demand has been moderate, since our last, for most kinds, including Layer Raisins at $4 90@$5 ₩ box; Sundry do. at $4 15 ₩ box; Currants, 14¼c.@14½c.; Prunes and Tarragona Almonds, 19c.@21c. ₩ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been quiet and heavy to-day, though the principal receivers have not been very eager to realize, especially on desirable lots of State, which are not plenty. Sales since our last 9,000 bbls., including Superfine State and Western at $4 40@$4 65; Poor to choice extra State at $4 70@$7 10, chiefly at $4 75@$5 20; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $7 15@$7 50 ₩ bbl.

Superfine State and Western.....$4 40 @$4 65
Extra State.....4 70 @7 10
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.....4 90 @7 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipp'g br'ds.....7 15 @7 50
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands.....7 55 @8 00
Extra Genesee.....7 25 @9 00
Fancy to very choice extra Missouri.....7 50 @11 00

Southern Flour has been in fair demand at steady prices; sales since our last 2,400 bbls., at $7@$7 85 for very poor to good superfine, $7 90@$11 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ₩ bbl. Canadian Flour continues heavy; sales 750 bbls. extra, at $6 60@$8 50 ₩ bbl. Rye Flour is quiet, at $5 45@$5 75 ₩ bbl. Sales 150 bbls. Corn Meal is in moderate demand, at $5 25@$5 40 for Jersey; $5 15@$5 20 for Brandywine ₩ bbl. Total sales 300 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been inactive and depressed, the export demand having been quite limited. Sales since our last 90,000 bushels, including White Western at $1 80; Amber Western at $1 76@$1 78, in store and delivered; Red Western at $1 68@$1 72; Old Western, $1 62; Amber Iowa, Wisconsin and Green Bay, $1 68@$1 65, in store and delivered; Milwaukee Club at $1 64@$1 64, in store and delivered; Chicago Spring, $1 60@$1 63; Amber Jersey at $1 67 ₩ bushel. Corn continues in moderate demand at irregular prices. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 20,000 bushels at $1 21½@$1 22 cash, and $1 23½@$1 24 for mixed Western, in store; $1 25@$1 26 for new Yellow Jersey and Southern ₩ bushel. Rye rules quiet at $1 25@$1 26. Oats are in moderate demand and somewhat firmer. We quote Canada at 81c.; Western Mixed at 78c.@81c.; State at 80c.@82c. ₩ bush. Barley continues in moderate request at $1 25@$1 60. Malt is generally [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

The Sixth-Ward Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 15, 1856.

GENERAL NEWS.

At the meeting of the Board of Aldermen yesterday the Mayor sent in a veto message on the resolution to open Fourth-avenue, between Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth streets, from Third-avenue to the Harlem Railroad. It was referred to the Committee on Railroads. The Surplus Gold Bill was taken up, and Mr. Hendricks modified his amendment so as to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to pay out the surplus gold in liquidating the Government debt, the gold to be taken from the Treasury at the option of the holder of the notes in legal tender. A discussion ensued between Messrs. Hendricks, Bigler, Fowler and Jonkrow, when Mr. Hendricks withdrew his amendment, which was rejected, and the bill passed; ayes 34, noes 8. The Postal Appropriation Bill was passed, and the West Point Military Academy Bill taken up, but pending action the Senate adjourned until Monday.

The House yesterday did not transact much business, it adjourning early to attend a funeral.

The question of Mr. Blair's right to a seat in the House, came up briefly, and was decided in favor of the latter, by a majority of 81 votes.

The Senate Ocean Mail Steamer bill was taken up, and pending action thereon, the Senate adjourned.

THE LEGISLATURE

In the Senate yesterday considerable business was transacted, of no very great general interest. Several petitions were presented, and bills introduced. A resolution was offered calling upon the Governor for information relative to the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, which elicited a debate, in which Messrs. Barker, Bowen, Ely, Hoffman, Ward and Wright participated. The resolution was finally adopted. Adjourned to Monday, at 12 o'clock M.

In the Assembly, the Metropolitan Police Bill was passed, with the exception of Messrs. Astor, Bowen, Bosworth and McKeelar as Commissioners. Bosworth was rejected, Astor, Bowen and McKeelar were elected, and the bill was then passed. Several other bills were also passed, among which were the following: To amend the Charter of Brooklyn, so as to authorize the Common Council to issue certificates of indebtedness, in anticipation of the collection of taxes, to pay the interest on the city debt; to amend the Charter of Albany, so as to authorize the Common Council to extend their tracks through Eagle, Hamilton and Lydius streets, to the Troy and Albany Railroad depot; to amend the Charter of Brooklyn, so as to authorize the Common Council to extend their tracks through Fulton-street to Broadway, Bed-ford-avenue and Bushwick-avenue

Empowered Polytechnic of Science.

Years of patient research and unwearied experiment, kindly assisted by *first scientific and professional characters* in New-York, have produced and perfected

CHEVALIER'S
LIFE FOR THE HAIR,
THE BEST HAIR-DRESSING

ever offered to the public. It RESTORES GRAY HAIR TO ITS ORIGINAL COLOR, giving it a *Fresh* and Natural appearance. *Will stop its falling out in three days*, and Keep the head clean, cool and healthy. *Does not stain the skin or soil the finest linen.* Is entirely different from any other preparation.

Its entire freedom from all injurious qualities, (that in many other preparations injure the Hair and soil the linen,) the nicety of the composition and its

SWEET AND DELICATE PERFUME,

render it the most desirable article for the toilet and hair-dressing yet offered to the public. $1 per bottle. For sale at the Depot-store.

None genuine without the signature of the inventor,

SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.,
No. 1,128 Broadway, New-York.

N. B.—Dr. C. can be consulted gratuitously, at No. 1,128 Broadway, where information in regard to the treatment of the Head and Hair will be *clearly explained*.

Who Minds a Cold?—It seems a small affair, and, in consequence, is allowed to have its own way; and yet how frequently a neglected cold ends in bronchitis or consumption! Why not take a cold in time, then, and, by using at once Dr. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, which after thirty years has been a standard remedy for all coughs and colds, avoid these dreadful alternatives?

WHAT IS MEANT BY BRONCHITIS

Is an inflammation of the bronchia, or passages which convey air to the lungs. In its earlier stages this disease is commonly called a cold, or a cold in the throat. It usually comes on with a little hoarseness, followed by a selerous cough, with slight feelings of heat or soreness about the throat or chest. If not arrested, the tough tenacious coat of the most prominent symptoms, as well as the most painful and distressing, the inflammation increases in intensity, until it finally interferes with nearly one-sixth of the lung cells, when the vital powers must give way. In most of the stages of this disease Dr. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT affords a speedy cure, by producing a free and easy expectoration, supprressing the cough and allaying the fever. A fair trial in all that is asked.

IN CONSUMPTION, AND ALL PULMONARY COMPLAINTS,

Dr. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT will afford immediate relief, by removing the difficulty of breathing, and producing an easy expectoration, whereby all irritating and obstructing matters are removed from the lungs. Having maintained its reputation in all parts of the world for over a quarter of a century, it is confidently recommended as the best remedy ever offered for the diseases it professes to cure. Sold by Agents and Druggists everywhere, from whom may also be obtained Dr. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS, a prompt and effectual cure for costiveness, sick headache, and all bilious affections. The Expectorant, and all Dr. D. JAYNE & SON'S Family Medicines, are sold by KITCHEN, TYLER & CO., No. 161 Chambers-st., and No. 1 Hudson-st., and by Druggists generally.

Caution.

TO THE DRUG TRADE AND FANCY DEALERS.
THE NIGHT BLOOMING CEREUS
PIRATED.
PROSECUTIONS COMMENCED.

In vindication of their own rights and for the protection of the public, the undersigned have resolved to invoke the aid of the law in all cases in which their celebrated Perfume, "The Night Blooming Cereus," is or may be counterfeited or simulated. An injunction has already been obtained from the Supreme Court against certain parties doing business in this city prohibiting same from selling a preparation purporting to be the Night Blooming Cereus, made by D. & C. A. Wright, of Philadelphia. A prosecution has been commenced in Philadelphia, and others will be instituted here forthwith. The law of this State, on the subject, is plain and to the point. It constitutes the stopping or counterfeiting of trade-marks a criminal offence, as also the sale of the articles which bear the fraudulent symbols. This law will be enforced to the utmost by the proprietors against all who trench upon their rights, in their manufactures and proclivers of the Night Blooming Cereus for the Handkerchief.

This rare perfume, it is admitted, cannot be successfully imitated. The secret of its preparation is confined to the firm who manufacture and own it. Labels, however, are more easily copied than subtle chemical combinations, and it is therefore intended that the *enterprise* of those individuals who hope to cheat the public by such counterfeits, shall be promptly suppressed by the strong hand of Justice. PHALON & SON, No. 517 Broadway.

The Dentists of Boston recommend BURNETT'S TOOTH WASH. It is very much superior to powders. A few drops upon a brush will cleanse the mouth thoroughly.

Sold by all druggists.

All First-class Sewing-Machines
FOR SALE AND TO RENT, BY
GROVER & BAKER, 495 BROADWAY.
Three doors below Broome-st.

A Cure for Hernia or Rupture!

This dangerous complaint can now be RADICALLY CURED without a shadow of doubt by using the CELEBRATED

WHITE'S PATENT LEVER TRUSS.

This Truss has an inward and upward action, differing in principle from all others. Is light, clean and easy. No pressure on the back or spermatic cord—power is regulated by simply turning a screw—it warranted to cure.

WHITE'S PATENT LEVER SUPPORTER

is made on the same principle. It has no fitting, sustaining power never before invented. Try it.

BUDGET'S SHOULDER BRACE

is a thing now so fashionable and Gentlemen who are inclining to stoop. It will cause them to stand and walk erect. Pamphlets free by inclosing 3 stamps.

GREGORY & CO., No. 630 Broadway.

Prof. Alex. C. Harry's Trichogenous, or Medicated Compound, for preserving, restoring and beautifying the hair, eradicating scurf and dandruff, preventing baldness and gray hairs, curing diseases of the skin, glands and muscles, (such as salt rheum, pimples, blotches, &c.) ringworm, scrofulous swellings, sore throat, &c. It gives instant relief in headache. Bruises, sprains, burns, scalds, &c. Price 25 cents. Sold by all druggists throughout the world. Principal office, No. 304 Pearl-st., New-York.

Steinway & Sons'
Manufactory of Grand, Square and Upright Pianos, have removed their warerooms to their new Astor Building,
Nos. 71 and 72 East 14th-st.,
Between Union-square and Irving-place, New-York.

Gold Pens.
FOLEY'S Celebrated "Rook" and other fine GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
Store next Tribune No. 269 Broadway.

Manhattan's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and odorless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Artificial Soldiers! The Board of Surgeons appointed by the Surgeon-General U. S. A. have given special and unqualified approbation to the Artificial Arms and Legs manufactured by Mr. Selpho. Full information given by the inventor, Office, Philadelphia. New-York and Boston, Palmer's kept also.

B. FRANK PALMER, Surgeon Artist.

Pianos.—MARSH & CO.'S Patent Over Strung Scale, only at No. 8 University-place. Also, Square Grand Pianos, with all the modern improvements. Warerooms, No. 8 University-place.

The success of the great success of Dr. Pierce's Church Seat consists in its promoting a healthy action of the nerve, cure, nausea and nervousness—all of which are improved by a single pinch.

Sewing-Machines—Wonderful Improvements.—The Wheeler & Wilson Sewing-Machine is now from Sewing-Machine Co., No. 505 Broadway, N. Y.

Wheeler & Wilson's Highest Premium Lock Stitch Sewing Machines,
NO. 505 BROADWAY.

G. Saunders' Mocalito Tobies Renew Strength after the oldest and most impressive drugs now in use having been before the public for the last 20 years. Can be had, wholesale and retail, of the subscriber.

J. & S. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House.

Nervous Diseases and Physical Debility, ARISING FROM SPECIFIC CAUSES.—New and reliable treatment for private diseases, by mail free of charge. Address Dr. GEO. R. CALHOUN, Box No. 1,621, Philadelphia.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines,
SALESROOMS NO. 495 BROADWAY.

The Eye.
NEW AND IMPORTANT DISCOVERY FOR THE CURE OF DEAFNESS,
DISCHARGES FROM THE EAR,
AND
PARTIAL DEAFNESS,
EXCLUSIVELY AND SUCCESSFULLY TREATED
BY
DR. HARTLEY,
NO. 687 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK.

The only acknowledged Aurist in the United States, who generously offers to attend all persons suffering from affections of the ear without charge until cured, thereby proving his success unequaled, and protecting the deaf from being swindled by paying *self-styled* aurists exorbitant fees in advance, and the infliction of yet more serious evils by permitting the application of dangerous remedies by inexperienced and unskilful hands.

Deafness, Noise in the Head, and all disagreeable Discharges from the Ear, speedily and permanently removed, without causing the least pain or inconvenience. A cure in all cases guaranteed, where malformation does not exist.

Thirteen years' close and undivided attention to this branch of special practice, has enabled him to reduce his treatment to such a degree of success as to find the most confirmed and obstinate cases yield by a steady attention to the means prescribed.

RAVENSWOOD, Aug. 6, 1863.

DR. HARTLEY—Dear Sir: I entered your office for more "consultation" as to whether a total deafness in one ear, of twelve months' standing, and in the other of a month—both coming on suddenly, and incurrable to appliances of external blistering and internal washings and oilings—could, nevertheless, be cured. You examined them, and asked me to be seated for the solution.

The *actual hearing* followed the question of two *needles* in so short a space, and so kindly done withal, that I have just left your office a new man, filled with surprise, gratitude and awe. To me you explained the cause and process on natural principles. I cannot resist the temptation to surend your fame among the afflicted, that they may find the same joy of relief. I went to you deaf and discomfited—I came away hearing perfectly.

I am, very respectfully and gratefully,
Your obdient servant,
JAMES N. THOMPSON,
Formerly Missionary
of A. B. C. F. Missions in Syria and the Holy Land.
No charge for *consultation and examination*.

Spring Style Gent's Dress Hat now ready. Standard Price, $5. BURKE,
320 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st.

Hoyt's Hiawatha Hair Restorative,
Hoyt's Hiawatha Hair Restorative,
Hoyt's Hiawatha Hair Restorative,
Hoyt's Hiawatha Hair Restorative,

the standard preparation for the hair. Warranted in all cases to restore faded and gray hair and whiskers to their original color. Prevents the hair from falling out, makes harsh hair soft and silky, is an easily applied hair dressing, and entirely overcomes effects of previous use of preparations containing sulphur, sugar of lead, &c.

Hoyt's Imperial Coloring Creams,
Sold everywhere. JOSEPH HOYT & CO., No. 19 University-place, New-York.

Henry H. Leeds & Co.s Auctioneers,
with give their sales attention (as usual for the past 17 years,) to SALES OF FURNITURE, at the residences of THOSE DECLINING HOUSEKEEPING OR REMOVING; will also hold regular weekly sales at their STORE, No. 27 NASSAU-ST., for the convenience of those preferring this medium of sale.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.
For sale at
Nos. 377 and 505 Broadway, corner of 22d-st.,
By J. T. ELLIS.
New machines to let.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 217.—March 11, 1864.
73, 56, 19, 36, 57, 38, 74, 67, 64, 43, 30, 34, 71.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 218.—March 12, 1864.
25, 62, 45, 44, 66, 72, 61, 55, 54, 37, 64, 47, 52, 66.
Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

DRAWING OF THE
SHELBY COLLEGE LOTTERY, OF KENTUCKY.
EXTRA CLASS 122—March 12, 1864.
7, 48, 78, 83, 73, 65, 34, 31, 13, 26, 23, 55, 43.
CLASS 123—March 14, 1864.
35, 62, 45, 44, 66, 72, 61, 55, 54, 37, 64, 47, 52, 66.
Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
SHELBY & CO.,
Covington, Ky.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—THIRTY per cent. premium paid for prizes; information furnished; the highest rates paid for Gold, Silver and all kinds of gold and silver.
TAYLOR & CO.,
Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION No. 6.—The Adjourned Meeting of the Union will be held at Tammany Hall THIS (Saturday) EVENING, at 6 o'clock.
E. A. HOLMES, President.
W. B. CODDINGTON, Recording Secretary.

CLOTHING.
THE ATTENTION OF
WHOLESALE BUYERS
is requested to our superb assortment of
CLOTHING, SHIRTS
AND
FURNISHING GOODS
FOR
MEN AND BOYS.
DEVLIN & CO.,
BROADWAY, CORNER OF GRAND.

S. T.—1869.—X.

Persons of sedentary habits, troubled with weakness, lassitude, palpitation of the heart, lack of appetite, distress after eating, torpid liver, constipation, &c., deserve to suffer if they will not try the celebrated

PLANTATION BITTERS,

which are now recommended by the highest medical authorities, and warranted to produce an immediate beneficial effect. They are exceedingly agreeable, perfectly pure, and must supersede all other tonics where a healthy, gentle stimulant is required.

They purify, strengthen and invigorate.
They create a healthy appetite.
They regulate the bowels.
They overcome effects of dissipation and late hours.
They strengthen the system and enliven the mind.
They prevent miasmatic and intermittent fevers.
They purify the breath and acidity of the stomach.
They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation.
They are the best remedy known for Mental Depression.
They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.

They make the weak strong, the hearted brilliant, and are exhausted nature's great restorer. They are composed of the concentrated Cabbage Bark, wine-worm, roots and herbs, all preserved in perfectly pure St. Croix rum. Plantation Bitters are chrowless and contain no poisons.

Beware of imposters. Examine every bottle. See that it has our private United States stamp unmutilated over the cork, with plantation scene, and our signature on a steel plate engraved label. Counterfeits in bottles is not prohibited. Wholesale and Retail Druggists and all persons proceeding to sell Plantation Bitters by the gallon or in bulk, is an imposter. Any person imitating this bottle, or selling any other material therein, whether called Plantation Bitters or not, is a criminal under the United States law, and will be so prosecuted by us. We already have one eye on several parties refilling our bottles, and who will succeed by getting themselves into close quarters. The demand for Drake's Plantation Bitters from invalids, clergymen, merchants, &c., is incredible. The simple trial of a bottle is the evidence we present of their worth and superiority. They are sold by all respectable druggists, grocers, physicians, hotels, saloons, steamboats and country stores.

P. H. DRAKE & CO.,
No. 202 Broadway, N. Y.

AT A MEETING OF THE UNION LINCOLN ASSOCIATION, held at Rose Chapel, Thursday evening, March 10, the following resolutions were introduced by the President Mr. S. DRAPER, and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That in the late election in New-Hampshire we have seen the triumph of the determination of the people to stand by Abraham Lincoln and the Administration of the Government of the United States.

Resolved, That we now look to Connecticut to follow in the footsteps of her sister State and continue the demonstration of loyalty by New-Hampshire, and to be continued, still onward by every loyal State in carry, when called into action upon the principles of a Presidential candidate.

Resolved, That we fully with satisfaction and acquiesce in the declaration of Hon. S. P. Chase, that he will not permit his name to be used as a candidate for the Presidency in opposition to Mr. Lincoln, recognizing in this act another proof of the patriotic devotion to the welfare of his country by which he has always been so nobly distinguished, and that by this public spirited and generous renunciation of honors to which he might legitimately aspire as well as by his able and efficient services to the country, he has merited the gratitude of his fellow-citizens.

Resolved, That a Committee of Twenty-four be appointed to make arrangements for holding a public meeting to advocate the claims of the Administration.

SIMEON DRAPER, President.
H. J. GLASER, Secretary.

FOR SALE AT REDUCED PRICES,
TWO HANDSOME MIRRORS,
Large size, suitable for parlors or dining-rooms.
GEO. H. CLARKE & CO., No. 205 Broadway.

DEAFNESS.
IMPAIRED SIGHT,
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS
IN THE
THROAT,
CHRONIC CATARRH,
CATARRH OF THE TYMPANIC MUCOUS MEMBRANE, OBSTRUCTION OF THE EUSTACHIAN TUBE,
CURED,
CROSS-EYE STRAIGHTENED IN ONE MINUTE.

And every disease of the Eye and Ear requiring either medical or surgical aid, attended to

BY
DR. VON EISENBERG,
Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with the New Mode of Treatment," at his office,
No. 816
BROADWAY.

AGAIN NEW TESTIMONY.

TESTIMONIAL FROM ONE OF THE MOST RESPECTABLE CITIZENS OF NEW-YORK.

DEAFNESS AND CATARRH CURED.

No. 632 SIXTH-AV., NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1863.

I was deaf for several years, and hearing of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I was induced to place myself under his care, and I am now happy to state that my hearing was entirely restored after a short treatment. I was also suffering from chronic catarrh, of which I was also cured by the skillful treatment of Dr. Von Eisenberg. I do but justice to the Doctor in stating that in treating me he displayed that skill and knowledge which have already procured for him such a deserved reputation, and that the principles which direct his system of curing Deafness and Catarrh are such as to render success certain, in my opinion. Many months have passed since Dr. Von Eisenberg restored my hearing, and it continues as good as ever.

O. HOPKINS.

READ NEW TESTIMONY OF CATARRH CURED.

CATARRH CURED.

READ!

I have been suffering for a long time from a severe Catarrh, with a continual dullness in my head, a tightness across my chest, a weight over my eyes, which were weak, watery, and very painful. My nostrils were constantly obstructed with a pouring fluid. This frequent sneezing, hoarseness of my voice, often attended with a fullness of my throat, great soreness, and a continual dropping. Dr. Von Eisenberg has cured me of all these disagreeable sufferings. I may, indeed, say that I feel a new life. The treatment of Dr. Von Eisenberg is as skillful as it is successful. It is in my opinion impossible to overrate the benefit I have received at his hands. I heartily recommend any one suffering like myself to place themselves under Dr. Von Eisenberg's care, with a certainty of being speedily cured.

W. S. HUTCHINS,
Lightning Calculator,
Barnum's Museum.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 21, 1864.

READ,

HARLEM, July 20, 1863.

I have been deaf for over TWENTY-FIVE YEARS, and Dr. Von Eisenberg operated on both of my ears without the slightest pain—a thing that I could not believe could be done. I now hear well, and feel as I never felt for the last twenty years. The dexterity and skill with which the operation was performed evinced the highest practical ability. *Hear perfectly.* It is now over a month since the operation, and I continue to feel as well as ever.

WILLIAM LIDDLE.
Harlem, 126th-st., Between 2d and 3d-avs.

No. 124 ALLEN-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1863.

I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the Other, for above seventeen years, with a disagreeable discharge from both ears, combined with continual rumbling noise in the head, for which I have been treated by a most eminent practitioner in the City without the slightest relief.

Introduced Dr. Von Eisenberg, but I must candidly say that I had no faith in his success when told so. It is, therefore, due to Dr. Von Eisenberg to acknowledge that I am entirely cured; also, that he displayed that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such an unrivaled reputation. As I have had an opportunity of comparing his mode of treatment with that of others, I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principles which direct his mode of restoring the hearing are, in my opinion, certain.

JOHN TAYLOR.

NEW-YORK, July 15, 1863.

This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a *total loss of hearing*. Dr. Von Eisenberg removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with congulated blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. His wife grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.

CARROLL J. POST, No. 58 Gouverneur-st.

CHRONIC CATARRH CURED.

READ.

NEW-YORK, March 28, 1863.

This is to certify, that I have suffered from very severe CHRONIC CATARRH, with a dull heaviness in the head. I felt my ears completely stopped up accompanied by continual soreness of the throat, the chills stealing over me with occasional hot flushes, a great tightness of the chest and pain, so much so, that every one thought it would end in consumption. Having heard of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I consulted him with but little hope of cure. I am now happy to be enabled to add my testimonial to the great number already in the Doctor's possession, as to his scientific and successful mode of treatment, as he has shown in my case that skill and knowledge which have procured for him so great a reputation. I am so entirely restored to perfect health that I feared discovery commenced all sufferers from CHRONIC CATARRH and SORE THROAT to apply at once to Dr. Von Eisenberg with a certainty of being cured."

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EXTENSIVE ROBBERY OF A DRY GOODS STORE

Over $15,000 Stolen—Arrest of Seven Persons and one Clerk—A Portion of the Property Recovered.

A system of theft of a startling nature was brought to light before Justice Dowling, of the Tombs Police Court, yesterday afternoon. It not only has a parallel for baldness and knavery in all the catalogue of thieving which from time to time are recorded by the press of this City. Seven porters and one clerk, all in the employ of the firm of Messrs. CLAFLIN & Co., wholesale merchants in Church-street and West Broadway, have, by their confession in court, admitted that for months past they have daily robbed their employers by stealing silks, velvets, and other valuable goods. The amount stolen is variously estimated at from $15,000 to $20,000. The firm had unlimited confidence in the honesty of several of these men; they had been with them a long time, and no suspicion of their into rity was ever entertained until a few days since.

It appears that MR. DANIEL S. CONOVER, a member of the firm, recently learned that their house was being robbed of valuable goods in some mysterious way. Diligent efforts were immediately made to ascertain who were the thieves, but for several days without success. Capt. Jourdan, of the Sixth Precinct, was at length appried to, and this officer, aided by Policeman G. DOLL, also of the Sixth, after much pains and la ri, succeeded not only in finding the guilty parties, as in recovering a large portion of the stolen property. The guilty persons are seven porters and one clerk, all of whom were employed in the wholesale department of the establishment.

Their manner of operating was as as follows: When the store was opened in the morning it was the custom of the porters to follow the night watchman into the store. They then went through their various departments where their business called them. In passing through, those who had a perfect understanding in the matter, would steal silks, satins, muslins and other costly goods, such as they could conceal under their coats. The property they deposited in some secret place until dinner-time, when they would quietly take it in small quantities to some appointed place in the neighborhood, where receivers would take charge of the goods. Capt. JOURDAN and Officer GOLDEN, having learned the names of the guilty parties, yesterday took them into custody. They were taken before Justice DOWLING, where they gave their names as JOHN ROGERS, FREDERICK RILEY, EDWARD CUSHING, JOHN MCCORMICK, DANIEL SEARSON, JAMES CLAY and ROGERS SEARSON, Porters and EDWARD JUDD, one of the clerks of the establishment, who had been aiding the others in their operations. He is also charged with having stolen a large quantity himself. JUDD, the clerk, and RILEY, ROGERS and CUSHING, porters, all pleaded guilty to the charge of grand larceny, and the others pleaded guilty to petit larceny. The prisoner, ROGERS, yesterday restored $700 in cash to his late employers. This amount, he said, was the proceeds of goods that he had stolen from them. CUSHING restored $300, and ROGERS SEARSON $65. Two loads of the stolen goods, valued in the aggregate at over $1,000, were recovered by Capt. JOURDAN and his assistant from the house No. 137 West-Broadway, where they had been temporarily deposited. Over $500 worth of the stolen goods have also been recovered from the house No. 39 Frankfort-st., Brooklyn.

The porter, JOHN ROGERS, it seems, kept quite an extensive bank account for a man in his position in life. He had been for nearly a year past in the habit of depositing from $150 to $200 per month, the principal portion of it in his wife's name. So far as the case has been investigated, the testimony shows that ROGERS was a leader of the gang of men who had combined together to commit this wholesale robbery on their employers.

The eight prisoners were committed to the Tombs without bail by Justice DOWLING.

The Messrs. CLAFLIN & Co. state that since the discovery of this robbery, they have established on their premises a system of private detective police.

Laughing-Gas—An Anæsthetic.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Upon a thorough and impartial investigation, I have ascertained that the three deaths reported as having been caused by the laughing gas, have no foundation in truth—that (except the first,) they originated in mere rumor, and that the paper publishing them, was imposed upon by individuals interested in shaking public confidence in the gas as an anæsthetic agent. Now, what are the facts?

There have been only three deaths reported; Mr. SMART, in Canal-street, of this City; Miss BELL, of Swanton, Vermont, and a lady at Allentown, Pennsylvania. Respecting the death of Mr. SMART, the *Medical and Surgical Reporter* (highest authority in this country) says: "From the pathological condition of the lungs of the patient, we have little doubt that the same result would have followed the extraction of the tooth, *if no anæsthetic had been taken.* When a person has so slight a hold on life as this man has, no insignificant a circumstance as the extraction of a tooth will often so derange the nervous and circulatory systems as to occasion the congestion which caused the death." The opinion is confirmed by every physician in this City with whom I have conversed on the subject. Certainly *this* death was not caused by the gas.

As to Miss BELL, of Swanton, Vt., in order to obtain correct information, I wrote a letter of inquiry to Dr. L. GILMAN, of St. Albon's. He answers, under date of Feb. 23: "Miss BELL was about 17, had been quite gay all Winter—had complained of headache some, but apparently in good health. She inhaled the gas *for sport*, with several others, on *Friday* afternoon, (Jan. 29,) came out of it as well as any one ever does, *attended a party that evening*, as well, to all appearance, as ever. The next morning she was taken complained of her head and a difficulty with her throat." In another part of his letter, Dr. GILMAN says: "She took the gas on *Friday*, attended a party the same evening, full of life and frolic as ever, was taken sick on Saturday and died the next *Wednesday*." These days and dates are corroborated by the St. Alban's *Messenger*, which calls her disease "inflammation of the meninges of the brain and spinal cord." No Coroner's Jury was commoned, and the people of Swanton generally do not think the gas had anything to do with her death. Is it so strange a thing that one should die *five days* after being taken sick, that her death must be ascribed to the gas she had previously breathed "for sport?" In view of these facts, no rational person could make the case laughing gas.

As to the lady in Allentown, Penn.—the third and last case—she *never breathed laughing gas at all*, but inhaled *chloroform*, and died from its effects. In order to get the facts respecting this Allentown case, I wrote a letter of inquiry to the Postmaster of that down, asking him to send it to some good physician, with the request that he would give me the particulars. I received the following answer:

ALLENTOWN, Feb. 27, 1864.

DEAR SIR: Your letter desiring information is received. An answer is most cheerfully given. *Chloroform* was the agent that produced the death in this case, which happened some time back, in the office of one of our most respectable dentists. It was administered, I believe, carefully, by two physicians of good standing in this place, and the quantity given not large, and the patient apparently healthy, which goes far to show that it is an agent that kills at times, and quite unforeseen, and unexpected. Of late I have entirely refused to give it in the extraction of teeth.

Yours respectfully, C. L. MARTIN.

(In the country it is common for physicians to be called in to administer the chloroform for dentists.)

Here the story is "made out of whole cloth;" the lady never having breathed the nitrous oxide, but died from the effects of *chloroform*. We see how easily these "reports" are dissipated by investigation.

We know that Sir HUMPHREY DAVY often breathed this gas to the point of insensibility, and in his "Researches," published in 1799, the following remarkable passage occurs: "As nitrous oxide in its extensive operation appears capable of destroying physical pain, it may probably be used with advantage in surgical operations"—a suggestion and prophesy which is now being fulfilled.

PROF. DANA, BELLMAN, in the last edition of his Chemistry, says of this gas: "*It may be breathed without injury*, but it produces a remarkable excitement in the system, amounting to intoxication, and, if carried far, to insensibility;" or to the anæsthetic state. All our works on chemistry speak of the gas as harmless.

Prof. R. OGDEN DOREMUS, in his closing lecture on "*The World's Indebtedness to Science*," said: (TIMES report) "This gas was entirely harmless in its effects, and while a small dose would exhilarate, a larger dose would induce anæsthesia or sound sleep, during which the most painful surgical operations could be performed without pain to the knowledge of the patient."

The March number of the *Dental Cosmos* contains an extract from the *Medical Times and Gazette*, giving the symptoms attending *fifty-one* cases of death from chloroform, (not laughing gas,) in which the following passage occurs. "What is to be done in cases of threatened death? There is only one stimulus to the failing heart, the stimulus of aerated blood; and the only means of producing this is by the excitation of respiration." A foot note at the bottom of the page, adds: "Artificialation and respiration can be most readily induced in asphyxia by nitrous oxide, either in its gaseous form through the lungs, or combined in water, and introduced into the alimentary canal by the mouth or bowels." Now that is capital! When a man is carried to a state of asphyxia, next to death's door, by chloroform, you can restore him to life by *nitrous oxide!* And yet there is sound philosophy in the suggestion. The man dies (if at all) not more from the direct effects of the chloroform, than from the lack of oxygen. A man cannot live without oxygen; chloroform contains no oxygen. Nitrous oxide contains more oxygen than the common air (being composed of the same elements (oxygen and nitrogen,) in combination) condensed oxygen, instead of one-fifth, as in the air. Oxygen is that which gives life to the blood, and to the whole system. In giving chloroform you approach the point of death; the pulse gradually runs down, as also the breathing, until, if carried too far, they cease. The nitrous oxide gives life, and by a few inhalations the blood, receiving the gas readily, is started into circulation, and the man's life is saved. Will not every physician exercise this caution?

I hope and believe that this gas as an anæsthetic for the extraction of teeth, or even long cut, to the comfort of patients, never will be produced sleep and insensibility to pain. Let there never had anything approaching ill effects to attend it. I am careful to make the gas pure, and administer it when fresh, and with discretion. A few days since, I administered it to a little boy 11 years of age, and, by alternating it with the air, kept him in a profound sleep for three minutes, during which time a surgeon extracted a piece of bone from the leg six inches in length. On waking, the little fellow asked, "When are you going to take out the bone?" I have no doubt I could have kept him asleep ten minutes.

From the fact that hundreds of dentists, who are not chemists, have made and administered this gas for six or eight months past, and not *a single death has resulted*, is it not apparent that, in competent and experienced hands, it is by far the most safe anæsthetic known?

If any one has any lingering doubts as to the efficiency and value of the nitrous oxide as an anæsthetic, they are invited to call at the rooms of the *Colton Dental Association*, No. 22 Bond-street, and witness its operation.

C. Q. COLTON.

Evening Exchange.

200	N. Y. Cen. R.....	126½	200	Mich. Cen. R.....	142⅝
600	do.....	127	600	do.....	142¾
2700	Erie R.....	126	600	do.....	142⅝
200	do.....	126⅛	200	do.....	143¾
400	do.....	126⅜	200	do.....	143¾
150	do..... c3	126⅜	200	do..... b3	143¾
400	do.....	126⅜	1400	Ill. Cen. R.....	126⅜
100	do..... s3	126⅜	300	do..... b3	126⅞
400	do..... b3	126	2000	do.....	127
200	do.....	126⅜	200	do.....	127⅛
200	do..... b3	126⅜	200	do.....	128
200	do..... s3	126⅜	100	do.....	128⅛
100	do.....	126⅜	1200	Fort Wayne.....	134⅛
200	do..... s3	126	100	do.....	134⅜
200	do.....	126⅛	400	do.....	129⅜
200	do..... b3	126⅛	200	do.....	129⅝
600	do.....	126⅛	300	Cumberland.....	90
200	Erie R. Pf.....	109¾	700	do..... b3	90
200	Hudson Riv. R.....	101	100	do.....	70½
200	Harlem R.....	130	600	Quick. Min. Co. s3	64
100	Reading R.....	130¾	100	do.....	64
100	T. R. & Ala.....	99¾	500	Mariposa M. Co....	43
100	do..... b10	91	300	do.....	43¾
900	Am. Coal Co.....	113	100	do.....	43¾

[Advertisement.]

COUGHS AND COLDS.—Sudden changes of climate are sources of *Pulmonary and Bronchial Affections*. Experience having proved that simple remedies act speedily and certainly when taken in the early stage of disease, recourse should at once be had to "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*," or Lozenges, for the Cold, Cough or Irritation of the Throat be ever so slight, as by this precaution a more serious attack may be effectually warded off. Soldiers should have them, as they can be carried in the pocket and taken as occasion requires.

[Advertisement.]

BOOT, BRAIN, MIND.—For ethnology, physiology, physiognomy, phrenology and psychology, including the origin and destiny of man, his social, intellectual and spiritual relations, the choice of pursuits, what each can do best, &c., see the *Phrenological Journal* for 1865. January, February and March numbers now ready. Fifteen cents each, or $1 50 a year. FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, New-York. Examinations daily.

[Advertisement.]

THE NEW PARK, with its gorgeous scenery and diversity of beautiful fountains of real water, brilliantly illuminated and surrounded with all the hues of the rainbow, is attracting vast crowds at BARNUM'S Museum. As it is to be played this afternoon and evening, there will be throngs of ladies and little ones, making it a grand family holiday.

[Advertisement.]

A beautiful complexion, free from tan, pimples and freckles, may easily be procured by using the "BALM OF THOUSAND FLOWERS." For shaving, it is unsurpassed—a single drop making rich lather. When used for washing, night and morning, it renders the skin soft and white, and free from blemish. For sale by all druggists. Price 50 cents.

[Advertisement.]

England will doubtless be called upon to indemnify citizens of the United States for vessels destroyed by certain of the rebel pirates. No family, on that account, should fail to order KENT'S EAST INDIA Coffee, as it is the best for family use. Sold by all grocers, at 25 cents per pound. General Depot, No. 184 Reade-st.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

If any window or door of your house is opened during the night by a burglar, or left open by a servant, the Burglar Alarm Telegraph will give instant notice in your sleeping room. E. HOLMES, No. 239 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

THE CAMPBELLS ARE COMING.—So is KNOX'S new Spring Style Hat, which is of greater importance. We would suggest a moderate sprinkling upon the natural curiosity that is so widely exhibited as to its appearance for a few days, when it is to make its "début for the first time," as a foreign critic of our acquaintance would say, at No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st. N. B.—We stop the press to announce that it is "out."

MARRIED.

SMITH—REED.—On Thursday, March 10, at West Point, N. Y., by Rev. J. W. French, Lieut. J. A. SMITH, U. S. Army, to Mrs. EMILY D. REED, of West Point. No cards.

DIED.

ANDERSON.—On Thursday, March 10, at Greenwich, Conn., JOHN P. ANDERSON, aged 65 years.

The friends of the family, and those of his brothers, Isaac and Nehemiah P. Anderson, are requested to attend the funeral, at Greenwich, on Saturday, March 12, at 2 o'clock P. M. Trains leave 27th-st. at 9:30 and 11:30 A. M. for Greenwich.

ANDREWS.—On Thursday, March 10, MARGARET ANDREWS, widow of Robert J. Andrews.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of her son, Robert J. Andrews, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Church of St. John the Evangelist, to-morrow, between 4th and 5th ave., when a Requiem Mass will be offered, this day, (Saturday,) the 12th inst., at 10½ A. M.

BRADLEY.—On Friday morning, March 11, at the residence of her parents, No. 252 Broome-st., EMMA L., daughter of William C. and Charlotte L. Bradley, aged 15 years and 7 months.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at the Allen-st. Presbyterian Church, on Sunday, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

BOND.—Suddenly, on Friday evening, March 11, SARAH, wife of Joseph W. Bond, and daughter of the late J. Sherman Brownell, in the 32d year of her age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Sunday, at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 89 Grove-st.

Special Notice.

BARNETT.—At Newark, N. J., suddenly, on Thursday, March 10, JOHN STEWART, eldest son of Oscar and Sarah B. O. Barnett, aged 3 years, 1 month and 13 days.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral this afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from No. 89 Lafayette-st. Interment at Mount Pleasant Cemetery.

BEACH.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, March 9, CAROLINE A. BEACH, eldest daughter of the late Aaron Beach, of Newark, N. J.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her brother, Edward P. Beach, No. 23 Pierrepont, South Brooklyn, on Saturday, the 12th inst., at 1½ o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

COE.—At New-Haven, Conn., on Thursday, March 10, ELIZABETH COE, wife of Rev. Noah Coe, in the 77th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the deceased, and of her sons, Frederick A. Coe, Esq., and Rev. Samuel G. Coe, and of her son-in-law, Rev. C. Goodrich, are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, Dwight-st., New-Haven, on Saturday, the 12th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

CLARENDON.—On Thursday evening, March 10, at Sing Sing, EMMA, wife of George Clarendon, Jr., in the 28th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at the Hudson River Railroad depot, Chambers-st., this day, (Saturday,) the 12th inst., at 9:45 A. M., for Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 10 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

CAMPBELL.—On Friday, March 11, after a short illness, GEORGE CAMPBELL, in the 26th year of his age.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the First Reformed Dutch Church in the Village of Hackensack, N. J., on Sunday, the 13th inst., at 2 P. M.

DERBY.—At Middle Granville, N. Y., on Monday, March 7, BENJAMIN DERBY, aged 72 years.

☞ Ambrin papers please copy.

DUNLOP.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, March 10, AGNES, wife of David J. Dunlop, in the 37th year of her age.

DOUBLEDAY.—In Brooklyn, on Friday evening, March 11, of scarlet fever, THOMAS V., son of Wm. F. and Helen M. Doubleday, aged 6 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 99 1st-place, on Sunday, the 13th inst., at 2½ P. M.

EARLE.—Suddenly, on Thursday evening, March 10, at the residence of his son, in Catasauqua, Penn., CORNELIUS EARLE, in the 76th year of his age.

The funeral services will be held at his late residence, No. 420 West 34th-st., on Monday, the 14th inst., at 3 o'clock, P. M. The remains will be taken to Poughkeepsie at 9 o'clock on Tuesday morning by Hudson River Railroad.

HOWLAND.—At Sea Harbor, on Monday, March 7, HANNAH A. HOWLAND, aged 26 years.

HOWLAND.—In this City, on Monday, March 7, WILLIAM H. HOWLAND, of Stephen and Lucy A. Hedges, of Swanton, Vt., aged 20 years.

His funeral took place on Friday, March 11, from the residence of his parents, at Hudson.

MCCLELLAND.—In Morton, Wis., on Thursday, Feb. 25, MARY ANN, widow of the late John McClellan, M. D., in the 65th year of her age.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

MYERS.—On Friday, March 11, ANN MYERS, in the 76th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday morning, at 9½ o'clock, from the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. John Thompson, No. 165 East 16th-st.

NAYLOR.—In Albany, on Friday, March 11, MISS REBA NAYLOR, youngest sister of the late Isaac Naylor, of this City.

RANDOLPH.—On Friday morning, March 11, URSULA KANE, daughter of Andrew D. F. Randolph, aged 3 years and 6 months.

Funeral on Monday morning, at 10 o'clock, from No. 156 West 45th-st.

SANDFORD.—Suddenly, on Wednesday, March 9, WILLIAM H., only son of William H. and Susan Sterling, aged 9 years and 6 months.

Funeral services at the residence of his parents, No. 73 East 31st-st., on Saturday afternoon, at 1 o'clock. Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend.

SCALES.—On Thursday evening, March 10, of wound on the brain, ROBERT G., son of George and Rebecca Scales, aged 1 year and 14 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Saturday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from No. 500 East 67th-st. His remains will be taken to Greenwood.

SOUTHERLAND.—At Mooney, N. Y., on Thursday, March 10, of congestion of the brain, GUY E. PARSON, infant son of William and Ada Southerland, aged 3 months.

Funeral Tuesday, 15th inst., 2 P. M., from residence to Greenwood, on Sunday, the 13th inst., at 2 P. M. Friends and relatives are invited, without further notice.

SMITH.—On Thursday, March 10, SAMUEL DE WITT, eldest son of Sidney T. Smith, aged 15 years, 6 months and 19 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 127 (old number) West 47th-st., this (Saturday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock, without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

SPENCE.—In Jersey City, on Thursday, March 10, EMMA, youngest daughter of Rachael and Edward Spence, aged 11 months and 17 days.

TYLER.—At the Everett House, in this City, on Wednesday evening, March 9, after a short illness, EMILY LEE, wife of Brig.-Gen. Daniel Tyler, U. S. Vols.

Her remains will be taken to Norwich, Conn., for interment, where the funeral will take place on Sunday, the 13th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

VAN VECHTEN.—In this City, on Friday, March 11, of rheumatism, MARY VAN KLEECK, wife of A. V. W. Van Vechten.

The relatives and friends, and also those of her father, Robert Lake, and of her brother, P. Van Randt Lake, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Monday, the 14th inst., at the Reformed Dutch Church, corner of 5th-av. and 29th-st., at 2½ o'clock, without further invitation.

WETMORE.—At Birmingham, Conn., on Thursday, March 10, MARY, wife of C. M. Wetmore, Esq.

Her funeral will take place at her late residence, in Stratford, at 3 o'clock P. M. on Monday, March 14.

WILLIS.—On Friday morning, March 11, ANN JANE WILLIS, wife of John Willis, in the 63d year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 72 University-place, on Sunday, the 13th inst., at 1 o'clock.

YOUNG.—On Friday, March 11, Mrs. MARY YOUNG, in the 76th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also those of her son-in-law, Gabriel P. and Henry T. Gratacap, are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, Henry T. Gratacap, No. 42 West 20th-st., on Sunday afternoon, the 13th inst., at ½ o'clock.

SIDEREAL ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 6 17 | Sun sets..... 6 03 | Moon sets.. 11 30

SEA WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 11 11 | Gov. Island. 11 56 | Hell Gate... 1 22

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, March 11.

Cleared.

Steamships Etna, (Br.,) McGuiran, Liverpool, John G. Dale; Bremen, (Brem.,) Meyer, Bremen, Oelrichs & Co.

Steamer Vineland, Decker, Mellville, Bentley, Smith & Co.

Ship Queen, (Br.,) Arons, Liverpool, Williams & Guion.

Barks Warren Hallett, Gibbs, Gibraltar, Bacon & Orowell; Demetrio Fario, (Aust.,) Giurbich, Shanghai, Holmboe & Balchen; Marion, (Br.,) Merrill, Rio Janeiro, Sodeconscchi & Fraughieo.

Brigs J. R. Nevius, Freeman, Turks Island, Brett, Son & Co; Dasher, (Br.,) Beckwith, Cornwallis, D. R. De Wolf.

Schooners Westwing, Bryant, Gloucester, J. H. Stetson; Emily, Morrell, Norwalk, H. S. Sackett & Son; Dr. Franklin, Champlin, Norwich, H. S. Sackett & Son; Fanny, Theobald, Alexandria, Bonner & Brown; Nay, McKay, New River Inlet, H. Kreemer; Pointer, Nichols, Providence, Kenar, Fanny Boardman, Crowe, St. Kitts, Baker & Dawton; D. Gifford, Gifford, Philadelphia, M. T. Runyon & Co.; John G. Wright, Lyman, Fortress Monroe, B. C. Wheeler & Co.; C. E. Elmer, Mason, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee.

Arrived.

Ship Mirabelle, (of Liverpool,) Thomas, Bordeaux 60 ds., with mdse. to Howland & Frothingham. Had heavy head winds most of the passage.

Bark Carl, (Brem.,) Otten, Malaga Jan. 22, passed the Rock 2 days; with mdse. to Lay, Aspinwall & Co. Feb. 6, lat. 39 24, lon. 40, saw a ship stry. N., showing Nos. 6397, 2d distg. pendant. Feb. 24, lat. 34 52, lon. 67 25, saw a ship on fire, bearing N. E.; being becalmed and at night, could not get to her; next morning could not see anything of her.

Bark Falke, (Olig.,) Kasebohm, Buenos Ayres 72 ds., with hides and wool to Dowling, Coppers & Co.

Bark Teaser, (of Plymouth, Eng.,) Anderson, Montevideo 23 ds., with hides and wool to master.

Bark Sally Bonsall, Leavitt, New-Orleans 13 ds., in ballast to Brett, Son & Co.

Bark Eureka, (of Yarmouth, Me.,) Young, Cardiff Jan. 7, with railroad iron to Walsh, Carver & Chase. Heavy westerly gales the entire passage.

Barkentine Hannibal, Hawkins, New-Orleans 11 ds., with sugar, etc., to N. L. McCready & Co.

Brig Scotland, (of Barbados,) Frances, Ponce, P. R., 13 ds., with sugar, etc., to E. T. Smith, of Hartford.

Brig Lilly, (of P. E. I.,) Hobbs, Exuma, Bahamas, 20 ds., with to Lyons & Smith. Left no vessels.

Brig Joseph Hume, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Tedry, Grand Turk, T. I., 20 ds., with salt to Daniel Starr. Left no vessels.

Brig R. Miller, of Nassau, N. P., Mathews, Rio Grande, Brazil, 45 ds., with hides, skins, bones, etc., to J. Benzo.

Brig Avonia, (of Tremont, Me.,) Dix, Black River, Jam., 24 ds., with logwood to Henry De Cordova & Co., and in co. with agent, Viola, for Kingston, to load for New-York.

Brig Alice, (Br., of Shelburne,) Loud, Cienfuegos 17 ds., with molasses to Brett, Son & Co. Had heavy N. & N. W. winds most of the passage.

Brig T. A. Gardner, of Searsport, Thompson, Zaza 18 ds., with sugar to E. A. Burgess & Co. Had heavy N. and N. E. winds from Cape Antonio; lost jibboom, mainboom, and received some other damage.

Brig Troubadore, of St. John, N. B., Daniels, St. Jago 23 ds., with sugar to F. I. Nevius & Son. March 10, 8 P. M., while lying at anchor off Staten Island, was run into by the ship Elen Austin, carrying away our bowsprit, tearing jibs, etc.

Brig Spartan, McCulloch, Sagua 10 ds., with sugar to J. F. Whitney & Co. Experienced some very heavy weather; lost deck-load of molasses. Rld. in co. with bark Linda, for Philadelphia; schr. Julia, for Baltimore; schr. O. C. Clary, for Boston.

Brig Maria King, Payne, P. R., and Guavanilla 15 ds., with sugar to Burdett & Everett.

Brig Ormar, (Swed.,) Burman, Rio Janeiro 64 ds., with coffee to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Schr. Mary Helen, (of Southport, P. E. I.,) Wood, Tampico 24 ds., with hides, etc., to Sacre & Burgess.

Schr. Maranalbo, Hinkley, Portland, Me., 17 ds., with lumber to R. A. Robertson & Co.

Schr. Cabot, Weatherspoon, Boston, to S. W. Lewis & Co.

Schr. Lizzie, Lovell, Rockland, with lime.

Schr. Mary Brewer, Wood, Rockland.

Schr. M. J. Terry, Ellis, New-Haven.

Schr. M. J. Cobb, Gray, New-Haven.

Schr. Lafricster, Lovell, Boston.

Schr. Emeline H., Baker, Wareham.

Schr. Hester, Davis, Peekskill.

Schr. Belle Grier, Dempsey, Boston.

Schr. Wm. Gray & Anna, Fairhaven.

Schr. George Blewerth, Ray, Gloucester, with fish.

Schr. Vandovia, Sprague, New-Bedford.

Schr. E. W. Pratt, Hendrick, New-London.

Schr. Pallas, Hawkins, Rockland, with lime.

Schr. N. Berry, Jameson, Rockland, with lime.

Schr. Cannon, Ewell, Nyatio.

Schr. Caroline Beal, Haskell, Newport.

Schr. Enoch Pratt, Baker, Fall River.

Schr. Bay State, ——, Rockland.

Schr. A. J. Dyer, ——, Providence.

Schr. Isaac Rich, Crowell, Boston.

Schr. Ellen Fuller, Hamilton, Portland, Me.

Schr. Z. A. Paine, Jones, Eastport.

Schr. Mary E. Gager, Lampet, Fall River.

Schr. Argus, Corland, Elizabethport, for Somerset.

Schr. Fairdealer, Young, Providence.

Schr. Hero, Gerner, Fall River.

Schr. Marshall Rickey, New-Haven.

Sloop Tawtemo, Ray, Nantucket, with oil to A. Swaine & Co.

BELOW—Ship Centurion, Taft, from New-Orleans.

WIND—Sunset, N. E., with fog.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, March 11—Arr. ship Mountain Wave, Messina; bark Margarette, Buenos Ayres; brigs Laurilla, Cape Haytien; Candace, Africa; J. West, Surinam; Mecosta, Turks Island; Jacoba, Buenos Ayres; Soarma, Aux Cayes; schrs Angler, Port-au-Prince; Susan, Cape Haytien; Carrie Hines, Matanzas, W. G. A. Below—Brig Valorous, Guinaume, Cuba.

Miscellaneous.

The arrival of the brig Troubadore, in yesterday morning's paper, should have read "Troubador."

Domestic Ports.

HOLMES' HOLE, March 9—Arr. brig Conquest, (Br.,) St. Thomas for Boston; schr. Star King, Boston. For Fortress Monroe; Idlewild, Boston for Tangier. Va.; J. Y. Baker, Wellfleet, for do.; Merrimac, MacCarty, do.; Clarence, Portland for Baltimore.

March 10—Arr. schr. Chase, of Harrington, Putnam, from Surinam 12th ult., for Boston; schr. Angler, (Br.,) for Boston.

Spoken, &c.

Caroline—ship, heading N. W., was seen, March 8, off Hatteras.

Children—Br. bark, steering S. E., Jan. 24, lat. 21 54, lon. 21 06.

John Baulch—brig, of and for Newport from Matanzas, March 8, off Hatteras.

St. Agnes—Prus. brig, steering N., Feb. 26, lat. 26 10, lon. 66.

Thuringia—From bark, from Newport, Eng., for Glasgow, Jan. 31, lat. 27, lon. 29 40.

Tarde—Dan brig, from Rio Janeiro for Falmouth, Feb. 15, lat. 7 33 N., lon. 32 46.

Wild Wave—bark, from Swansea for Coquimbo, 74 ds. out, Jan. 6, lat. 39 42, lon. 42 05.

Foreign Ports.

At Ponce, P. R., Feb. 26, brigs C. M. Carver, Ing.; schr. Anna Reid, for; bark Allen Morrison, McCarty, do.; brig D. Trowbridge, Lyon, discha.; schr. O. A. Farnsworth, Crowell, do.

At Rio Grande, Brazil, Jan. 24, brig Havelock, for New-York soon; schrs. Wm. Alexander, Yates, do. same day; Minerva, Johnson, do. do.

At Zaza, Feb. 22, brig Leviathan, for New-York in 6 days.

At Sagua, March 1, bark Tunuri, for New-York next day; brig Hunter, ldg.

At Mirgoane, no date, schr. Freeman, for Boston, ldg.

LADIES' BREAST-PINS, NEW STYLES, TWO, THREE, FOUR, FIVE, SIX, SEVEN, EIGHT, TEN, TWELVE, FIFTEEN, TWENTY, TWENTY-FIVE & FIFTY DOLLARS each.

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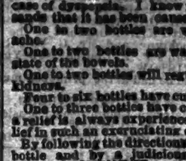

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DOCTOR KENNEDY,
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has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures EVERY KIND OF HUMOR, FROM THE WORST SCROFULA TO A COMMON PIMPLE.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a running sore mouth.
One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.
Two or three bottles will clear the system of boils.
Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst scurf on the skin, and scald head.
Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas.
One or two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.
Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the ears and blotches among the hair.
Four or six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.
One bottle will cure scaly eruptions of the skin.
Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.
Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the most dangerous case of rheumatism.
Three or four bottles are warranted to cure salt rheum.
Five or eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula.
One to three bottles are warranted to cure the worst cases of dyspepsia. I know from the experience of thousands that it has been cured in this way.
One to two bottles are warranted to cure sick headache.
One to two bottles are warranted to regulate a costive state of the bowels.
One to two bottles will regulate all derangements of the kidneys.
Four to six bottles have cured the worst cases of dropsy.
One to three bottles have cured the worst cases of piles; a relief is always experienced. What a mercy to get relief in such a common complaint!
By following the directions in the pamphlet around each bottle and by a judicious application of the SALT RHEUM OINTMENT,

SCROFULA OINTMENT,
AND
HEALING OINTMENT,

every sore and ulcer, of whatsoever kind or nature, except cancer that has taken root, is certainly and permanently healed.

MANUFACTURED BY DONALD KENNEDY,
No. 120 Warren-st., Roxbury, Mass.
Price $1. For sale by every druggist in the United States and British Provinces.

BETTS, NICHOLS & CO.,

NO. 320 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
IMPORTERS, MANUFACTURERS and WHOLESALE DEALERS in SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, WHIPS, Fine Robes, and other Blankets, Travelling-bags, Carriage-robes, Fine SADDLERY HARDWARE and MILITARY EQUIPMENTS.

In connection with the above, we have on hand and constantly manufacturing a large assortment of FINE GOODS, gotten up expressly for the CITY TRADE—

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

REGULAR SESSION—TUESDAY, Feb. 2, 1869.

The Board met, pursuant to the adjournment.

Present—Hon. A. Oakey Hall, Mayor, in the Chair.

The Minutes of the last session were read and approved.

The Mayor presented the following communication:

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, NEW YORK, Feb. 2, 1869.

To the Board of Aldermen:

GENTLEMEN—I have the honor to transmit herewith a communication from the Commissioners of Public Parks, relative to the Central Park Improvement Bill, which was passed by your Board on the 19th ult., and by the Board of Assistants on the 21st ult., and which I have signed.

Respectfully yours, &c.,

A. OAKEY HALL, Mayor.

The communication was received and ordered on file

FINANCIAL.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PROPOSALS.

SHIPPING.

STEAMBOATS.

DENTISTRY.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

MACHINERY.

MEDICAL.